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USAID ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN KETANGGUHAN (APIK)

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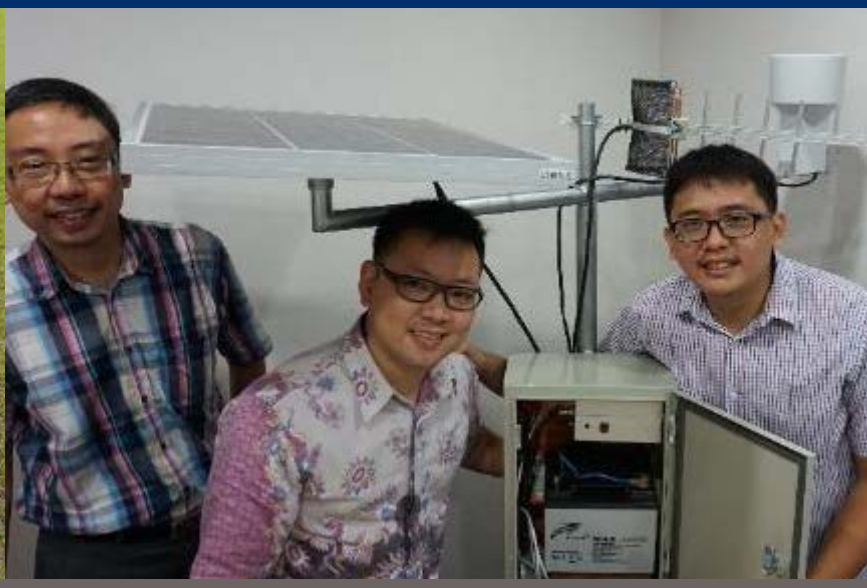

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USAID ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN KETANGGUHAN

ANNUAL REPORT PY2: OCTOBER 1, 2016 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

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Cover photo:
Left:
BPBD Central Maluku Province was testing drone for mapping disaster-prone areas.
Right:
PT Trisari Tigaputra Utama, one of five selected candidates on development of Automatic Rain Gauge (ARG) prototype.

COVER STORY

Helping Indonesians Manage Disaster Risk Using Technology

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to both climate change and a wide range of weather-related natural disasters. In 2016, the Indonesian National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) reported there were total of 2,342 disaster events of which 92% are hydro-meteorological disasters such as floods, landslides, and storms. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) play a critical role in disaster management in allowing a better understanding of why natural disasters occur and how to mitigate the risk. Unfortunately, in much of Indonesia there are not sufficient resources or skills to properly map vulnerable areas. For example, Central Maluku District which suffers from regular landslides and flooding as well as significant coastal erosion and with a total area of more than 11,500 km^2 has only 4 out of 90 local government personnel with some understanding of GIS. Thus, it is not possible for them to effectively observe and analyze climate and disaster risks in the district.

"For all of this time, we are always confused on how to manage GPS data we got from field survey activities," recalled Agus Kelian, a staff of Central Maluku Public Works and Housing Agency. "This training really helped us to understand the step by step of GPS data management. We are really thankful that USAID APIK have facilitated our capacity building."

USAID APIK provides technical assistance to Central Maluku government on using drone for mapping disaster-prone areas.

USAID APIK committed to support the local government through a series of training sessions on GIS to map disasters, create an inventory potential disasters, plan development, and manage natural resources more effectively. During this year, USAID APIK has trained 268 local government personnel through a series of 14 activities across three provinces in Indonesia. In addition to the Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD), other related agencies such as Regional Development Planning (Bappeda), Public Works and Housing Agency, Agriculture and Livestock Agency, Housing and Settlement Agency, Education Agency, Cooperative and Small Scale Industry Agency, and Health Agency also participated in APIK facilitated trainings.

Example of aerial photo taken with drone and digital surface model developed by Sidoarjo Disaster Management Agency after training by USAID APIK.

Participants learned many skills through the GIS trainings including: the basic concept of GIS; how to use coordinates and map projections; topology; data entry; map editing; cartography; sketching; software to process spatial data; Global Positioning System devices; and data management. However, the training activity is not an end in itself and through the work of USAID APIK the impact has snowballed. The participants of the training now meet regularly on a voluntary basis to continue learning and discuss GIS. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Central Maluku District has budgeted for procurement of a drone to support mapping activities after participating in the training and seeing the value of that technology. "We have a vision to take aerial images of areas prone to disasters. From those images we can have updated maps. Previously, yes we do have maps but we do not know the real field conditions, how dense the population is, distance from the vulnerable spots to the settlement areas, etc. Now we have drone and with aerial view, it is totally different," said Zeth Salahessy, Head of Disaster Preparedness Division in BPBD Central Maluku. To date, a total of 18 sub-districts in Central Maluku District have been mapped after USAID APIK provided technical assistance on drone usage.

USAID APIK also committed to empower women to be able to build their capacity. From the total participants that received GIS training by USAID APIK, 78 (29%) are women. Wiesye V. Pelupessy, staff of Central Maluku Public Works and Housing Agency stated that not too many women work on GIS and mapping sector. "It is very limited, especially here at the local level," she said. Her first encounter with USAID APIK program on a training activity was like an answer to her prayers. She has a dream to develop her area after she studied Urban Planning and Land Mapping through a scholarship from a USAID-funded program. "I have a vision that we, as local government, can have a proper spatial database. When I met with USAID APIK, I felt there a lot of things that we can work on together. We used to work manually with offline documents which is really difficult since it was spread out and not organized."

USAID APIK empowers women to also participate and understand use of technology to improve resilience

The Public Works and Housing Agency are committed to developing a geospatial data center which is very important for better long-term disaster risk management. The Head of Central Maluku Public Works and Housing Agency, Yosman Papisa said, "I am thankful that USAID APIK assists us and helps our staff to understand new software. We are committed and excited to develop geospatial data center in our office." The government budget for website and database infrastructure to kick-off the development of a geospatial database center has now been allocated thanks to the training provided by APIK.

Mapping vulnerable areas is critical for climate and disaster risk reduction and management. USAID APIK continues to work with local government to raise awareness on the importance of data collection and management, create demands, and provide technical assistance. Raising awareness and building skills and knowledge of local government helps ensure resilience building efforts are sustainable. In addition to the work in Maluku, USAID APIK is also providing GIS training and support to local government in East Java and Southeast Sulawesi.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APIK	*Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan* Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience
APEKSI	*Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia* Association of City Governments
APKASI	*Asosiasi Pemerintah Kabupaten Seluruh Indonesia* Association of District Governments
BAPPEDA	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah* Regional Development Planning Agency
BAPPENAS	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional* National Development Planning Agency
BMKG	*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
BNPB	*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* National Disaster Management Agency
BPBD	*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah* Local Disaster Management Agency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COKM	Communications, Outreach, Knowledge Management
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COP	Chief of Party
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWIS	Climate and Weather Information Services
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	The Government of Indonesia
KADIN	*Kamar Dagang dan Industri* Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KLHK	*Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan* Ministry of Environment and Forestry
LPPM UHO	*Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Halu Oleo* Research and Community Service Institution University of Halu Oleo
ICA	Indonesia Climate Alliance
IRBI	Indonesia Disaster Risk Index
IUWASH PLUS	Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene PLUS
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OPD	*Organisasi Perangkat Daerah* Local Government Working Unit
PIC	Person in Charge

PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Pokja	*Kelompok Kerja* Working Group
PY	Project Year
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
Planas PRB	*Platform Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana* National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
RAN API	*Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation
RPJMD	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah* Local Medium Term Development Plan
SCOPI	Sustainable Coffee Platform Indonesia
SIDIK	*Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan* Vulnerability Index Data Information System
Sub-IR	Sub-Intermediate Result
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VA	Vulnerability Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the second year of implementation, APIK leveraged the excellent working relationships with government and non-government partners established during Project Year (PY)1 to ramp up activities at national and sub-national level. The project is functioning effectively across all 5 tasks and in all 3 provinces with positive feedback from local government, communities and business partners. In PY 2 there has been a focus on gaining a more in-depth understanding of local threats through vulnerability assessment, strengthening local institutions, expanding the Resilience Fund, and bolstering resilience at the place-based level.

APIK is working in close partnership with BAPPENAS (National Planning Agency) on the review and revision of the Indonesian National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (RAN-API). An APIK team member is embedded in BAPPENAS and is leading this process. This is a high profile activity with the Indonesian Government with the aim of having the action plan completed during 2018 to influence national budgets for the new government planning and budgeting cycle in 2019. One of the benefits of APIK being heavily involved in this process is that he APIK team is able to bring the field perspective from the three provinces that we work in.

In addition to the work with BAPPENAS, APIK continues to work closely with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). KLHK is the Technical Counterpart Agency (TCA) for APIK and as such our main counterpart with the Indonesian Government. Much of the interactions between KLHK and APIK are related to project administration. In terms of technical support APIK is working closely with the KLHK Climate Change team on upgrading the online vulnerability information system (SIDIK). In addition, during the first quarter of PY 2 APIK supported a series of events around Climate Week with representatives attending from all over Indonesia including the APIK working areas. To help facilitate better coordination and communication an APIK team member is also based out of the KLHK office.

The APIK team carried out an assessment of the climate and weather information services value chain, from data collection to analysis/packaging to dissemination and application. The assessment consisted of extensive stakeholder interviews and surveys concerning how climate and weather information is used and what gaps in the value chain currently prevent the broader application of those services. The results of the assessment were then used to formulate the climate and weather information (CWI) Roadmap, which identifies opportunities for APIK support over the life of the Project. Initial priorities—such as the increased spatial and temporal resolution of precipitation data—were then launched in the closing months of PY2.

APIK continues to utilize Indonesian research institutions in support of project activities and in PY 2 worked closely with the climate change unit from the University of Indonesia (RCCC-UI) on a cost-benefit analysis of climate change and disaster resilience that was subsequently tested in Brantas Watershed, East Java.

The private sector engagement component of APIK is gaining momentum with new partnerships being developed at national and provincial level. For example, the APIK team is working with the national oil and gas company, Pertamina, in Southeast Sulawesi on community resilience. In East Java and Southeast Sulawesi we are developing activities with Syngenta Foundation and also ACA insurance.

One of the big achievements at sub-national level during PY2 was the completion of the vulnerability assessments (VA) in all provinces. This was an intense process involving the APIK national team, provincial team, STTA support as well as commitment from local government, communities and the private sector. The findings have been shared with local and national stakeholders and a total of seven reports are finalized at both provincial and landscape level. In addition, atlases have been produced with all the maps. A next step is to produce policy briefs from these reports for city and district level government officials to inform planning and budgeting. Given Aru Island District was added as an APIK project area later the VA for this district will be completed in Q1 PY3.

In all three APIK provinces the teams have been successful at influencing the government Medium Term Planning Documents (RPJMD) and also village fund documents with IDR 5,402,935,300 or USD $408,632 of funds allocated from government budgets to initiatives that build climate and disaster resilience.

The APIK team continued strengthening of resilience working groups (Pokja) at the landscape and local government level. Building from existing institutions where possible, APIK worked with provincial and local government entities to build the capacity of resilience working groups as the lead counterparts at the local level. The mandates of Pokja's to address resilience to extreme weather events were also codified in local government executive orders.

During PY2, APIK expended the portfolio of grants under the Resilience Fund to four, two new grants in Southeast Sulawesi, one in Maluku and one in East Java. Illustrative new grants included: influencing village level policy in Blitar District, East Java; enhancing local knowledge to build resilience in Ambon Island; and community level disaster resilience in Wanggu Watershed, Southeast Sulawesi.

The APIK GIS team conduct training on a regular basis for government officials in all three provinces and in particular in Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi these groups now meet frequently on their own initiative to continue building GIS skills.

During PY2 a standard operating procedure (SOP) was completed with KLHK and the technical team (*Tim Teknis*) to help clarify roles and responsibilities. The SOP has been a big help as a reference for both the government and the project and as a result the partnership has been strengthened further.

There were some challenges for project implementation during PY 2. Regarding staffing, APIK replaced the Regional Manager in Maluku at the start of PY 2 and subsequently activities in that region have greatly improved. Also the Regional Manager for East Java resigned in December 2016 but thanks to the coverage provided by the Governance Specialist there was no significant impact on activities. The new Regional Manager for East Java joined APIK in April 2017. The new Private Sector Engagement Specialist joined the APIK team in August 2017 and quickly starting adding real value to the project. An STTA private sector specialist had been covering this position beforehand.

In addition, there were some challenges with government relationships, particularly KLHK, early in PY 2. However, thanks to much improved communication and a clearer understanding of roles and responsibilities thanks to the SOP this has greatly improved and as of the end of PY 2 the APIK project has excellent relationships with all members of the GOI Technical Team. At sub-national level there was a re-organization of government departments in January 2017 which resulted in changing personnel. However, due to the strong relationships the APIK team had built with multiple teams and individuals in local government, the impact on project activities was relatively minor.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Selama periode tahun kedua implementasi program, APIK terus meningkatkan hubungan kerja yang baik dengan mitra pemerintah dan non-pemerintah yang telah dibangun sejak tahun pertama. Kegiatan-kegiatan baik di tingkat nasional maupun lokal berjalan lancar dan menjadi bahan pembelajaran. Program berjalan secara efektif dengan lima komponen di tiga provinsi dan mendapatkan respons positif dari pemerintah daerah, masyarakat, dan sektor swasta. Tahun kedua ini memfokuskan untuk mengidentifikasi dan memahami ancaman-ancaman lokal di masing-masing wilayah dampingan melalui kajian kerentanan, memperkuat institusi lokal, memperluas Dana Ketangguhan, dan memperkuat ketangguhan di masing-masing lokasi.

USAID APIK bekerja erat dengan Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS) dalam kaji ulang Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (RAN-API). USAID APIK menempatkan salah satu stafnya bekerja di BAPPENAS dan mengawal proses ini. Kaji ulang tersebut memiliki bobot yang tinggi di tingkat nasional dalam rangka mendorong adanya rencana aksi di tahun 2018 untuk advokasi perencanaan dan penganggaran nasional di tahun 2019. Salah satu manfaat dari keterlibatan mendalam pada proses ini adalah tim APIK dapat memberikan perspektif dari pengalaman nyata di lapangan dari tiga provinsi di mana kami bekerja.

Selain bekerja dengan BAPPENAS, USAID APIK juga terus bekerja dengan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK). KLHK merupakan mitra tim teknis untuk USAID APIK dan mitra utama kami di Pemerintah Indonesia. Hubungan USAID APIK dengan KLHK banyak terkait dengan administrasi program. Dalam hal substansi, USAID APIK bekerja dengan Direktorat Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim untuk meningkatkan sistem daring Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan (SIDIK). Selain itu, selama kuartal pertama tahun kedua ini, USAID APIK mendukung rangkaian kegiatan Pekan Perubahan Iklim yang dihadiri oleh perwakilan dari seluruh Indonesia, termasuk dari wilayah kerja USAID APIK. Untuk memfasilitasi koordinasi dan komunikasi yang lebih baik dengan KLHK, satu staf USAID APIK bekerja di kantor KLHK.

Tim USAID APIK mengkaji rantai nilai informasi cuaca dan iklim (ICI), mulai dari pengumpulan data hingga analisis/pengemasan hingga diseminasi dan aplikasi penggunaannya. Kajian ini disusun dengan mewawancarai berbagai pemangku kepentingan dan survey terkait bagaimana ICI digunakan dan kesenjangan apa yang saat ini ada dalam rantai nilai yang menghalangi aplikasi layanan ICI lebih luas. Hasil dari kajian kemudian menjadi dasar penyusunan peta jalan ICI, yang mengidentifikasi kesempatan dan peluang dukungan USAID APIK selama masa program. Beberapa prioritas utama antara lain peningkatan resolusi spasial dan temporal data curah hujan-dilakukan pada bulan-bulan terakhir tahun kedua.

APIK terus bekerja sama dengan lembaga penelitian di berbagai kegiatan program dan di tahun kedua bekerja dengan Pusat Penelitian Perubahan Iklim Universitas Indonesia *Research Center for Climate Change University of Indonesia* (RCCC UI) untuk melakukan kajian analisis biaya dan manfaat (*cost-benefit analysis)* dari upaya-upaya adaptasi perubahan iklim dan ketangguhan yang diujicobakan di Daerah Aliran Sungai Brantas, Jawa Timur.

Komponen pelibatan sektor swasta meraih momentum untuk kemitraan baru yang dikembangkan baik di tingkat nasional maupun provinsi. Sebagai contoh, tim USAID APIK saat ini bekerja dengan Pertamina di Sulawesi Tenggara, untuk meningkatkan ketangguhan komunitas. Di Jawa Timur dan Sulawesi Tenggara, kami sedang menyusun kegiatan dengan Syngenta dan perusahaan asuransi ACA.

Salah satu capaian penting di tingkat lokal selama tahun kedua ini adalah finalisasi kajian kerentanan (VA) di semua provinsi. Proses penyusunan ini cukup intensif yang melibatkan tim nasional, provinsi, dukungan dari konsultan, dan juga komitmen dari pemerintah daerah, masyarakat, dan sektor swasta. Hasil dari kajian ini telah dibagikan dengan para pemangku kepentingan di tingkat nasional dan daerah dan total tujuh laporan untuk tingkat provinsi dan lanskap telah difinalisasi. Selain itu, buku peta yang memuat seluruh peta telah disusun. Tahapan berikutnya adalah menyusun rekomendasi kebijakan dari kajian ini untuk pejabat pemerintahan kota dan kabupaten sebagai bahan informasi untuk proses perencanaan dan penyusunan anggaran. Dengan ditambahkannya Kabupaten Aru sebagai bagian dari area kerja APIK, kajian kerentanan untuk kabupaten ini akan selesai pada kuartal pertama tahun ketiga.

Di ketiga area kerja USAID APIK, tim telah berhasil mengarusutamakan ketangguhan bencana dan iklim ke dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) dan juga anggaran desa dengan total dana Rp. 5.402.935.300 telah dianggarkan untuk berbagai inisiatif membangun ketangguhan.

Tim APIK terus memperkuat berbagai kelompok kerja (pokja) ketangguhan di tingkat lanskap dan pemerintah daerah. Berdasarkan pada kemitraan awal dengan berbagai institusi, APIK bekerja dengan pemerintah provinsi dan kota/kabupaten untuk membangun kapasitas kelompok kerja sebagai mitra utama di tingkat lokal. Mandat pokja untuk membangun ketangguhan terhadap cuaca ekstrem juga dikuatkan dengan surat keputusan kepala daerah.

Selama tahun kedua, USAID APIK menggulirkan empat program hibah melalui skema Dana Ketangguhan, dua program baru di Sulawesi Tenggara, satu di Maluku, dan satu di Jawa Timur. Secara umum program hibah ini untuk: advokasi kebijakan tingkat desa di Kabupaten Blitar, Jawa Timur; meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kearifan lokal untuk membangun ketangguhan di Pulau Ambon; serta membangun ketangguhan masyarakat di Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Wanggu, Sulawesi Tenggara.

Tim Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG) APIK memberikan pelatihan secara reguler untuk staf pemerintah di tiga provinsi. Di Provinsi Maluku dan Sulawesi Tenggara para peserta yang dilatih berinisiatif untuk bertemu secara rutin dalam rangka terus meningkatkan kapasitas SIG mereka.

Di tahun kedua, Prosedur Operasional Standar (SOP) telah selesai disusun bersama dengan KLHK dan Tim Teknis yang mencakup peran dan tanggung jawab para pihak. SOP ini sangat membantu sebagai referensi baik untuk pemerintah dan program USAID APIK dan sebagai hasilnya, kemitraan menjadi semakin kuat.

Terdapat beberapa tantangan selama implementasi program di tahun kedua ini. Terkait dengan personalia, USAID APIK mengganti Manajer Regional Maluku di awal tahun kedua dan berbagai kegiatan berjalan lebih baik. Manajer Regional Jawa Timur juga mengundurkan diri pada Desember 2016 dan dengan bantuan dari Spesialis Tata Kelola yang menjadi pengganti sementara, tidak ada dampak terlalu signifikan terhadap kegiatan program. Manajer Regional Jawa Timur yang baru, bergabung dengan Tim USAID APIK pada April 2017. Spesialis Pelibatan Sektor Swasta bergabung dengan Tim USAID APIK pada Agustus 2017 dan dengan cepat mengejar ketertinggalan program. Konsultan untuk posisi Spesialis Sektor Swasta mengisi kekosongan sebelum spesialis yang baru bergabung.

Selain itu, terdapat beberapa tantangan terkait dengan hubungan dengan pemerintah, terutama KLHK di awal tahun kedua. Namun, dengan komunikasi yang lebih intensif dan pemahaman yang lebih jelas mengenai peran dan tanggung jawab berkat SOP yang disepakati, hubungan yang lebih baik dan kuat telah terjalin antara USAID APIK dengan pemerintah Indonesia yang menjadi anggota dari Tim Teknis. Di tingkat lokal, terjadi restrukturisasi pemerintahan pada Januari 2017 yang berdampak pada berubahnya posisi dan staf pemerintah daerah. Namun, berkat hubungan kuat yang telah dibangun oleh

USAID APIK dengan berbagai tim serta pihak pemerintah daerah, tidak ada dampak berarti dari perubahan tersebut terhadap kelancaran kegiatan program.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This document represents the Annual Progress Report for quarter 4 and overall APIK project year 2 for the implementation period from October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017. It is submitted in accordance with Section F.5.7 and F.5.8 of the APIK Contract which states that the project shall prepare and submit to the COR regular quarterly and annual reports on the project's interventions, issues, constraints, and progress toward goals and achievements.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

USAID Indonesia's "Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan" (APIK) Project is a five year initiative supporting the Government of Indonesia to strengthen climate and disaster resilience, working in an integrated manner from the national level down to the regional and community levels. In support of this overall objective, APIK seeks to:

- Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into national and sub-national governance frameworks;
- Build the capacity of local communities and the private sector to address climate change and weather-related natural hazards; and
- Support the use of information for climate and disaster risk management among key stakeholders.

At the national level, APIK provides technical assistance to central government ministries to strengthen their understanding of climate change and the impact of weather-related natural disasters, and to mainstream tools and approaches that facilitate the systematic integration of climate and disaster resilience in their core planning, budgeting, and operations. Given the cross-cutting nature of climate and disaster resilience, APIK works with economy-wide agencies such as the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), as well as technical ministries like Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR), and Agriculture (Kementan).

At the subnational level, APIK seeks to build the capacity of local governments to address climate and disaster resilience through their planning and operations, communicate about climate change, and institutionalize resilience building practices in day-to-day activities. Further, the project works directly with communities on the front lines of climate change and disaster resilience in the targeted districts to implement measures and link those measures to the relevant government processes in a holistic systems approach.

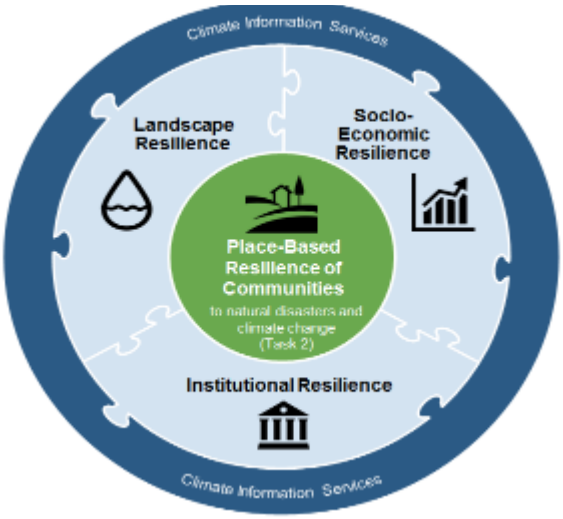
Cross-cutting the national and subnational level, APIK further seeks to mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the private sector as well as improve the uptake and utilization of climate and weather information (CWI) services. Private sector engagement is critical to addressing shared economic risks and livelihoods, while improved climate and weather information services empower public and private institutions alike to better prepare for and respond to climate and disaster risk. The issue of gender is a crosscutting issue that has to be mainstreamed into all APIK activities. Women are not only differently vulnerable to climate change but they are also crucial in implementing adaptation solutions and building resilience. Gender integration in APIK activities is internalized through systematic activities, aiming integration in public policies, programs, and budgets.

APPROACH

The USAID APIK Project applies a technical approach centered on **place-based resilience**, which emphasizes that vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change are directly linked to each locale's unique landscape, socioeconomic, and institutional characteristics. Place-based resilience moves beyond generalities to understand the climate story at the local government and community levels, while identifying how the national policy environment influences each community story. APIK builds an evidence base from landscape activities, and then uses it to influence governance frameworks (national/subnational/private sector) and enhance decision support tools for the people whose livelihoods are stressed by natural hazards and shifting climate patterns.

Exhibit 1 presents the integrated components of APIK's place-based approach:

Exhibit 1: Place-Based Resilience under APIK



Institutional resilience: Under Indonesia's decentralized system, place-based resilience requires that national ministries, as well as subnational governments, mainstream climate and disaster resilience principles into public planning and investments.

Socioeconomic resilience: Place-based resilience also requires that climate and disaster resilience principles be incorporated into business models across different economic sectors, supporting livelihoods and green economic growth. Fostering sustainable incomes is particularly important among the poor, whose resource-based livelihoods often face the greatest exposure to weather stresses and climate shifts.

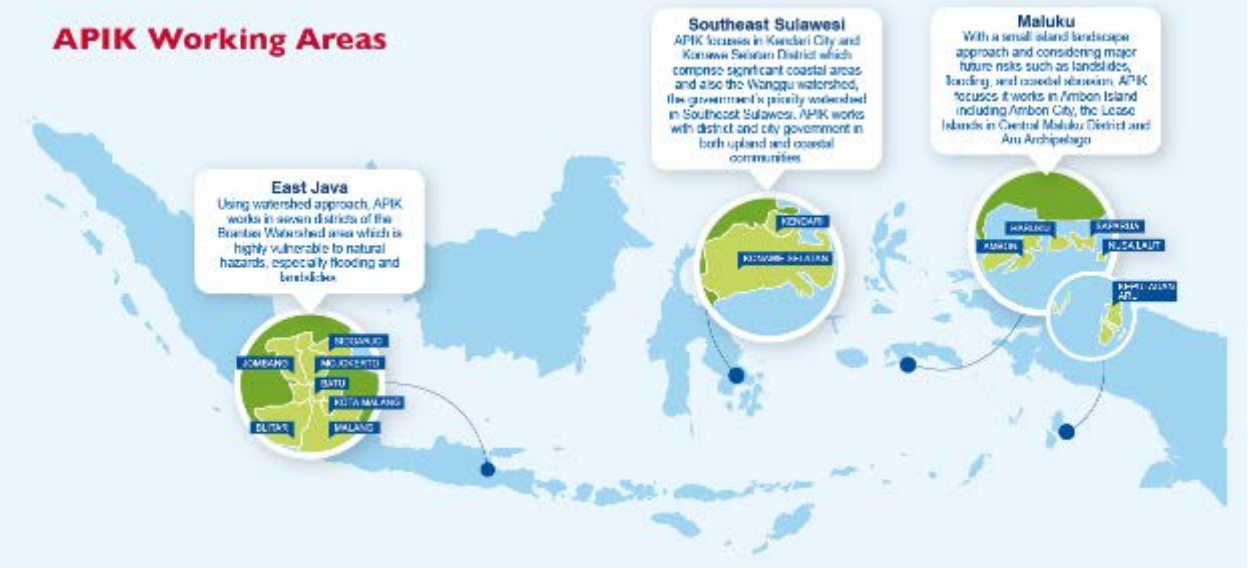
Landscape resilience: The vulnerability of place is interconnected with the ecological, hydrological, and meteorological characteristics of the surrounding landscape. Sound land use decisions that safeguard ecosystem services protecting urban, rural, and island communities from extreme and changing weather are critical, and thus empowering local people to own and make those decisions will underpin landscape resilience.

Climate and weather information services (CWIS): Finally, CWIS play an important enabling role in achieving place-based resilience, with the resulting information products informing sound, evidence-based decision making across all tasks and activities. Climate services are not, however, an end in themselves; rather they are a means for people, businesses, and institutions to better understand their *place* and how/if it is changing.

WORKING AREA

APIK subnational activities are focused in three geographic areas – **East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and Maluku**. The diverse landscapes in each region face different types of climate risks and are representative of the country writ large. In East Java, for example, APIK activities are centered in the population dense Brantas Watershed. In Southeast Sulawesi focuses on coastal landscapes, while Maluku represents remote small island landscapes. Exhibit 2 below highlighted the APIK working area geographies - detailed landscape maps are included in each section on the report.

Exhibit 2: APIK Geographic Working Areas



TASK STRUCTURE

The ***conceptual design*** of the APIK project is built around five core tasks. Each of the five tasks is integrated across our *implementation approach*, which is organized by the three levels of intervention (national, subnational, cross-cutting) discussed above. Sections 2-4 of this annual report follow our implementation approach structure. Here, we present a summary of the five tasks and 22 sub-tasks that comprise the APIK Project's scope of work.

TASK 1: INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO NATIONAL-LEVEL POLICY AND COORDINATION

The underlying hypothesis of Task 1 is that: the integration of climate and disaster risk into national policies, the formation of national forums and networks to disseminate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA/ DRR) knowledge amongst practitioners, and the incorporation of CCA/ DRR lessons learned into planning under the RAN API will collectively lead to the improved capacity of national public institutions to mitigate against climate and disaster risks, ultimately benefitting the Indonesian people. Task 1 is comprised of the following three sub-tasks:

- **Sub-Task 1.1:** Support national-level implementation of the RAN API and the integration of CCA and DRR into annual work plans of government ministries;
- **Sub-Task 1.2:** Develop national level tools, guidelines, analyses, and other knowledge products that facilitate mainstreaming of CCA and DRR;
- **Sub-Task 1.3:** Strengthen national CCA/ DRR coordination.

TASK 2: ENHANCE SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND WEATHER-RELATED NATURAL DISASTERS

Task 2 focuses on local government and community capacity building, using entry-points such as local government working groups and community-based vulnerability mapping to convene stakeholders and facilitate planning and actions that strengthen landscape, socioeconomic, and institutional resilience. Task 2 consists of the following sub-tasks:

- **Sub-Task 2.1:** Integrate CCA and DRR into local governance processes;
- **Sub-Task 2.2:** Build local capacity to support vulnerability/ risk assessments;
- **Sub-Task 2.3:** Strengthen landscape-level CCA and DRR mechanisms;
- **Sub-Task 2.4:** Improve provincial and district climate related disaster response capacity; and
- **Sub-Task 2.5:** Implement sustainable community level CCA and DRR measures.

TASK 3: STRENGTHEN TARGETED CLIMATE AND WEATHER INFORMATION SERVICES

Task 3 focuses on the collection, packaging, and dissemination of climate and weather information (CWI) services. Better climate and weather information systems are fundamental to fostering place-based resilience across the archipelago, saving lives in the near term (i.e. disaster risk reduction) while supporting better planning and public investment in the medium to long term (i.e. climate change adaptation). The principal sub-tasks of Task 3 are as follows:

- **Sub-Task 3.1:** Conduct CWI stakeholder consultations at all levels and develop roadmap;
- **Sub-Task 3.2:** Build capacity of CWI producers, communicators, and users to develop, disseminate, and apply climate and weather data;
- **Sub-Task 3.3:** Utilize media, communication campaigns, and social marketing to share CWI and raise awareness about climate change impacts.

TASK 4: AWARENESS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Task 4 focuses on improving private sector awareness of climate change and weather-related natural disaster risks while strengthening the capacity of private sector partners to integrate CCA/ DRR into business models and plans and carry out sector-specific risk reducing activities. Our strategy emphasizes the engagement and mobilization of business associations and business networks around shared risks in key economic sectors, such as the fishing industry in the Maluku Islands or cocoa and rice production in Southeast Sulawesi. Task 4 is comprised of the following sub tasks:

- **Sub-Task 4.1:** Engage and enhance cooperation with relevant business associations;
- **Sub-Task 4.2:** Develop or strengthen forums, tools, and analyses to improve private sector understanding and integration of climate and disaster risks into plans and operations;
- **Sub-Task 4.3:** Engage private sector actors to promote awareness and build resilience among companies and communities in targeted districts/landscapes; and
- **Sub-Task 4.4:** Disseminate information and examples that promote actions by private businesses to strengthen resilience to natural disasters and climate change.

TASK 5: PROJECT COORDINATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Task 5 involves the documentation and dissemination of locally validated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction practices to ensure the evidence base generated at APIK landscapes informs national and subnational CCA/ DRR decision making. Specific sub-tasks under Task 5 are as following:

- **Sub-Task 5.1:** Develop and disseminate models on the successful integration of local and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming; and
- **Sub-Task 5.2:** Facilitate broader coordination and collaboration and strengthen the capacity of other USG organizations including USAID projects to mainstream CCA/ DRR.

Exhibit 17 on page 68 details the results framework for the APIK project.

ANNUAL REPORT LAYOUT

In line with APIK's ***implementation approach***, Section 2 covers ***National*** Level interventions, Section 3 details ***Subnational*** work, Section 4 addresses ***Cross-cutting*** activities, and Section 5 provides a brief snapshot of ***Challenges Encountered*** with the potential to impact implementation. Section 6 provides an overview of ***Performance Monitoring*** for PY2 and Section 7 provides detail on the ***Evaluative Approach***. In Annexes A-D, you can find national and provincial activities including the references to task level results, while Annex E includes the private sector perception survey, Annex F includes communications information and Annex G includes an overview of the evaluative approach index.

SECTION 2: NATIONAL LEVEL

PY 2 HIGHLIGHTS

- Finalizing **Climate and Weather Information System** (Otoklim Software for Malang) as part of improving or developing products in response to relevant climate and weather risks.
- Finalized and led Training for Baseline Survey on National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) urban **resilience scorecard system** in three regions.
- Finalized **Climate and Weather Information System (CWIS) Roadmap** to guide the development and dissemination of climate services.
- Worked closely with Secretariat of RAN API – BAPPENAS to finalize; (1) **guidelines for thematic tagging** as a budget advocacy tool for climate adaptation activities in BAPPENAS and Ministry of finance work plans and (2) **development of modules** for non-degree training on mainstreaming environment into development planning.
- Supported KLHK in hosting ***Climate Week*** events
- With Ministry of Environment and Forestry, APIK supported review changes and academic paper on **Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK or *Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan*)**.

OVERVIEW

During PY2 APIK continued to work closely with two primary GOI partners – BAPPENAS and specifically the RAN API Secretariat and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). APIK worked closely with BAPPENAS to create the Resilience Index, which is a tool used by RAN API to measure performance. With KLHK, APIK followed up on the draft ministerial decree for SIDIK completed in the previous quarter and continued its support to KLHK by drafting an academic paper that identifies areas for improvements of the SIDIK system.

From November 21 to December 3, 2016, APIK partnered with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Indonesia Climate Alliance to hold a series of events for Climate Week. These events were held in Jakarta, Makassar and Kupang[1]. The goals of the events were to share knowledge, best practices, lesson learned and experiences from all the participants regarding climate change in Indonesia.

The team also engaged with important non-governmental organizations, particularly the Indonesia Climate Alliance (ICA) and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Planas PRB) to provide input on policies and guidelines in order to synergize RAN-API needs with the National Adaptation Plans of development planning by both national and subnational level government institutions.

Meanwhile APIK together with BAPPENAS realized the importance of climate and disaster resilience tagging in budgeting documents. In Q1, the guideline of thematic tagging for Government work plans has been formalized. APIK has conducted a series of workshops in APIK regions to help local government especially Local Development Planning Agencies to integrate climate and disaster resilience in their development planning documents. Within this reporting period BAPPENAS, with APIK support, **finalized and approved** the module for climate resilience in Government planning documents.

[1] APIK was just involved in the Jakarta / National level events and not the events in Makassar and Kupang as they are outside the APIK project working areas

The detailed list of APIK activities carried out at the national level during this Project Year can be found in Annex A. The section below provides more detail on main activities implemented during this period.

SUMMARY OF FOCUS AREAS AND ACTIVITIES

While most of the National Level work is anchored by Task 1—Integrate CCA/ DRR into National Policy and Coordination—it also includes support for climate and weather information services to national agencies such as BMKG (Task 3) and the engagement of national private sector partners (Task 4). The following section summarizes key PY1 activities at the National level.

CWIS Support to BMKG and Automatic Rain Gauge Competition

Based on APIK's 2016 CWIS Assessment Report, many BMKG products are not delivered to local stakeholders in accordance with user needs. For example, a farmer that needs to access to monthly seasonal rainfall prediction, for his/her village/sub-district context must obtain that information from the local government rather than being able to access directly and often times the format of the information is difficult to understand.

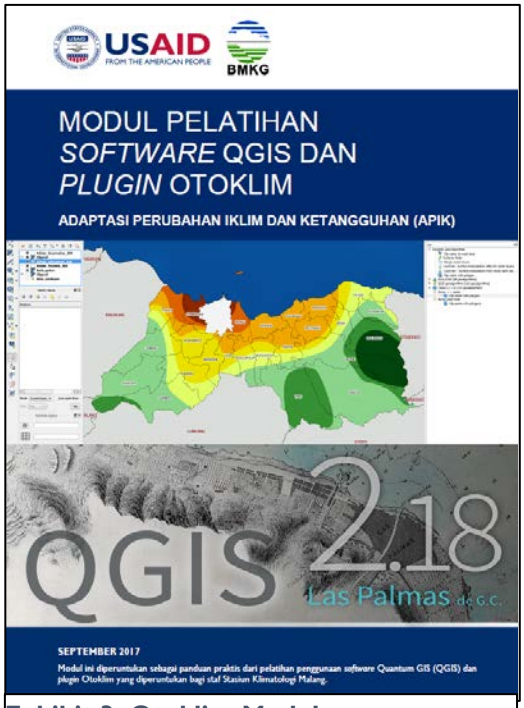


Exhibit 3: Otoklim Module

The climate information (i.e. seasonal prediction) is produced in bulletin form (hardcopy) or in PDF format (softcopy) by the BMKG and then disseminated to several government agencies. It is then expected that the local governments will distribute the bulletins to the farmers themselves. During our assessment, however, we found out that this method was not optimal and often times local government officials did not understand the information themselves or pass it on to community level.

Within this year, APIK continued its support to BMKG in developing an **OtoKlim System** (software/script) to automate the data collection and dissemination process so the information on the seasonal prediction & analysis can be produced faster, and in more detailed spatial resolution (i.e. sub-district level). Along with the creation of provincial websites developed by APIK, this tool will supply data per district / village to the BMKG Provincial Website. This tool will automatically provide information by interpolating the points within the rainfall dataset (historical or predicted/future) into a shape file format. The interpolated data will be used to create rainfall maps at the city/district and village/sub-district level. Although currently BMKG typically only produce provincial level maps they have agreed to pilot the production and dissemination of maps down to sub-district level in the three APIK provinces. Sub-District level maps will include several villages but should be detailed enough for local planning purposes. These maps will be available through the printed monthly bulletin and also the BMKG provincial level websites starting by the end of 2017. A mockup of the website can be found at http://jatim.bmkg.go.id and is designed for smart phone access also. Through this enhanced information along with community level training and capacity building it is anticipated that access and use of climate weather information will increase dramatically and APIK will continue to monitor this in the target working areas.

From June to October 2017, APIK conducted an **Automated Rain Gauge** (ARG) competition and selection process through the website. The aim of this competition was to find local appropriate technology specialists and innovators to design and build low cost rain gauges for installation at community level in APIK working areas and through partnership with BMKG go to scale nationally. In total 31 proposals were received with detailed specifications and bill of quantity. The competition had specific criteria and a panel of experts including APIK, Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika* or BMKG) and Makedonia (Makers community representative) selected 5 winners to receive a grant of IDR10 million each to develop their prototype. For almost 3 weeks, the 5 prototypes were tested in BMKG's laboratories in Bogor, West Java. The winners of the competition will be announced in Q1 of PY3 and will get a subcontract agreement from APIK to further develop their prototype. The subcontract will include the cost of developing the prototype, operational and delivery cost, and also community training on how to use and maintain the rain gauge.

BNPB Urban Resilience Indicator Score Card Development

APIK continues to support climate change and disaster resilience convergence at the national level. Together with KLHK and BNPB, APIK supports the development of BNPB's 71 indicators for Indonesian Disaster Risk Index as priority knowledge products and instrument to assist planners in designing policies and actions that integrate and mainstream climate resilience into ministry plans and actions.

Following development of a 71 indicators measurement tool, in PY2 APIK with local partner LINGKAR assisted BNPB in merging the indicators with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Local Urban Indicators. The resulting tool was introduced in 11 cities/ districts. APIK trained six local government employees in each area as facilitators, building local capacity. The individuals trained then facilitated two workshops in each city or district to use the new merged tool. During PY 2 APIK conducted a series of workshops arranged by the APIK team in each location and APIK regional team members also participated. The results are a score for each indicator and recommended actions. Final reports from this activity will be completed in the first quarter of PY 3. Currently APIK is still finalizing the last draft of the report.

The score is ranged between 0-5, where 0 is the lowest (not prepared/ low resiliency) and 5 is the best (well-prepared/resilient). The scorecard consists of 10 (ten) indicators, where each indicator represents different areas of urban resilience. The table below shows the definition of each category.

Category (*Langkah Mendasar*)	
1 Organization structure for disaster resilience	**6** Strengthening Institutional Capacity
2 Identify and Understand Current and Future Risk Scenarios (VA)	**7** Strengthen people's ability to achieve resilience.
3 Strengthen the financial capacity to achieve resilience	**8** Infrastructure Resilience
4 Urban Planning to improve DRR	**9** Disaster preparedness for a city/district
5 Ecosystem protection	**10** Recovery/resilience after shock

On September 2017, APIK presented the result to the local government officials in Southeast Sulawesi and East Java. Within the first quarter of PY 3 implementation, APIK will conduct the same event for Maluku. The ultimate goal is to incorporate the specific recommendations into regional budgets.

Additionally, the merged tool is now available for use by BNPB; meaning that they can assess any district against other districts both domestically and internationally.

Supporting RAN API Review and Revision

RAN API Review, A-One Hotel Jakarta, May 19, 2017

APIK continues its support to the RAN-API review and revision for influencing the national government budgeting process (RPJMN) 2020-2024. An APIK team member is embedded in BAPPENAS to lead this process. A major component of the RAN-API review is identifying climate change hazards based on atmospheric, models and oceanic models for four national priority sectors: i) agriculture, ii) water, iii) health and iv) fisheries / coastal and marine. During the earlier version of RAN-API there was not much consideration given to the development needs of each sector with little communication between experts involved so the plan was disjointed and not connected to the realities at sub-national level. In addition, climate projections were not considered during the formulation of the plan hence the need for a revised version.

The aim is to complete the RAN API review by the end of 2017. The results of this study are expected to be in full alignment with the climate projection. In 2018, the formulation of strategies and policies based on the new RAN API will begin as input to the national medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. APIK experts are currently conducting stocktaking of Data, Information, and Knowledge to understand the concept of climate hazard risk in each sector. APIK will continue this activity in the next quarter by defining methods for hazard, risk and impact analysis for each sector. The output of the activities will be compiled in a report and used as a policy brief to BAPPENAS.

Climate Week

From November 21 to December 8, 2016, APIK together with Indonesia Climate Alliance (ICA) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry held Climate Week (*Pekan Perubahan Iklim)* events. This event consisted of a series of formal and informal meetings and is held every year. APIK hopes that the Climate Week events will become an opportunity for discussion and a forum for learning for all Climate Change Practitioners in Indonesia. This event was opened by Minister of Environment and Forestry, Siti Nurbaya Bakar at Manggala Wanabakti Building, Senayan, Jakarta.

This event is designed for stakeholders to build collaborative efforts for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The activities organized in the event are to inform and communicate climate action to build a shared spirit of all stakeholders at both international and national level. Relevant stakeholders of central government, local government, state-owned enterprises, private sector, and educational sector attended national Week of Climate Change.

The second event took place on August 2-4, 2017. APIK participated in "*Hari Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia"* (Indonesian Environment Day) held by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)

President Joko Widodo gave the Opening Speech on Indonesia Environment Day, August 2-4, 2017

on August 2 to 4 at Manggala Wanabakti, Senayan, Jakarta. APIK contributed by displaying its program implementation results in the booth. The opening speech for this event was given by the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.

These activities are based on the Paris Treaty's mission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2016 (Paris Agreement) through Indonesian Law No. 16 Year 2016. Through this agreement Indonesia and most the countries of the world are committed to maintaining global temperature rise in Below 2 degrees Celsius and are pushing the efforts to limit the earth's temperature rise further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Review of SIDIK

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) currently uses the Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK) to provide information on vulnerability and climate risk down to the village level. SIDIK also serves as a reference in determining priority adaptation actions and as a monitoring and evaluation tool in local implementation. However, SIDIK lacks support from other ministries, is inconsistent with standard indicators and there is no plan for integration with systems in other ministries/institutions. APIK has proposed producing a comprehensive framework to implement SIDIK effectively. This framework will provide an overview of the information system's purpose and make SIDIK a more useful instrument to assist the implementation of adaptation measures.

Despite the challenges, SIDIK remains a high priority for KLHK and, following the needs assessment, APIK is committing resources to upgrade the system, considering best practices, climate science, and Indonesian regulations. In the implementation framework of the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN API), SIDIK is cited as an instrument used to assist the implementation of adaptation action plans in Indonesia. APIK produced an academic paper with a roadmap for SIDIK, and is continuing to support drafting a Ministerial Regulation on Climate Change Risk and Impact Assessment which will include SIDIK. Currently the draft has been submitted to Climate Change Directorate in Ministry of Environment and Forestry for review.

Expert Meeting for Climate Projection and FGD on Hazard Modeling

The purpose of the expert meeting on climate projection was to update the ICCSR document (Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap) initiated by Bappenas to reflect the latest models from IPCC Assessment Report 5 (AR-5). The previous version was based on IPCC AR-4 (IPCC 4th assessment report)[2]. The ICCSR document will be used as the scientific basis for adaptation strategies in Indonesia moving forwards. In addition the updated ICCSR will include the latest data from BMKG, CORDEX (Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment)[3]. As detailed in the IPCC

[2] http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/contents.html
[3] http://cordex.org/

Assessment Report 5 (AR-5)[4] there is strong evidence for substantial and wide-ranging impacts of climate change. The system include the cryosphere, coastal systems and ecosystems on land and in the ocean. For example, impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle, and notably the availability of freshwater resources, is affecting runoff and water resources downstream. Hydrological systems have changed in many regions because of changing precipitation or melting cryosphere, affecting water resources, water quality, and sediment transport. In addition IPCC 5 includes more detail on the effects of changing social and economic factors.

APIK then followed up this event by conducting a second expert meeting in the BMKG Office, Jakarta. This meeting was held in order to discuss and get consensus on the technical process for climate projection that will be used in RAN API review.

FGD on Hazard Modeling, Oria Hotel, Jakarta, September 20, 2017

In addition APIK conducted a focus group discussion on hazard modelling for coastal, fisheries and marine as well as water resource management, health and agriculture. The purpose of this FGD was to identify potential hazards in each of these sectors based on the atmospheric and oceanic climate projections. The results of this FGD are being used as part of the RAN-API revision process. The report will be available in the next quarter and then APIK will follow up by producing the hazard model for atmospheric climate projection.

Climate Change Adaptation Budget Tagging

Previously it was the case that within government budgets all climate change activities were embedded in other activities in every budget line. This made the monitoring and evaluation for the effectiveness of climate change budgeting almost impossible. With the new thematic tagging, climate change adaptation will have its own budget line, rather than being amalgamated more generally into other budget lines. Therefore in the future; the budget allocation and also monitoring and evaluation process for the effectiveness of climate change initiatives will be easier to conduct and more accurate. The guidelines and tools for climate adaptation budget tagging are currently being used by the Ministry of Finance for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities. Although currently in use there are no current plans to formalize these guidelines through a government regulation and APIK will continue to monitor the implementation with BAPPENAS and Ministry of Finance.

Climate Change Adaptation Module in Government Planning Documents

Within PY2 implementation, APIK conducted a series of workshops in APIK regions to help local government especially Regional Development Planning Agencies (Bappeda) to integrate climate change and disaster resilience in their development planning documents. With APIK Support, BAPPENAS finalized and approved the module for climate change adaptation in Government planning documents. The module is scheduled to be printed and distributed using APBN funding.

[4] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/

RCCC UI Cost and Benefit Analysis

APIK and the Climate Change Research Center of the University of Indonesia (RCCC UI) developed a cost and benefit analysis tool that can inform future and current policies. The final cost and benefit analysis tool was tested in Q3 in Malang City, East Java. As a follow-up activity, APIK shared the draft report in early October 2017 in Surabaya with representatives from all relevant local government agencies attending. The report provides tools / instruments to support local government in planning and allocating budgets for resilience building activities based on cost, benefit and climate science and thus ensuring relevant effective adaptation actions are supported.

During the next quarter, RCCC UI will submit their final report and recommendations based on their findings to APIK. The final tool will be integrated as an input for National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN API). The final result will be made available to districts and national-level agencies so that they can select appropriate adaptation strategies and prioritize their planning and spending. This will be detailed in the next APIK quarterly report.

SECTION 3: SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

The following section summarizes Project Year 2 activities across APIK's three prioritized landscapes. The first part of this section provides an overview of sub-national work across all provinces including PY2 highlights and also a description of the vulnerability assessments which were carried out in all areas.

PY 2 HIGHLIGHTS

- The **Vulnerability Assessment (VA) process was completed** in all regions during PY 2 with a series of workshops at sub national and national level and report formulation. The local government in all three APIK provinces have been actively involved in the VA process and there is strong local ownership of the reports. A total of seven reports have been finalized, three provincial level reports and four landscape level reports.
- In ***East Java,*** APIK worked with the Climate and Disaster Resilience forum in each village to formalize the integration of climate and disaster resilience in to local planning documents (RPJM-Des). APIK, with its local partner Pattiro, successfully **formalized integration of climate and disaster resilience into four planning documents in six villages in Malang District** (Wonokerto, Karangsari, Ngroto, Gajahrejo, Ngabab and Sumberagung)
- In ***East Java,*** the **Blitar BNPB Urban Resilience Indicator Score Card Document** (*BNPB Kota Tangguh*) is completed. The other six districts/cities documents in East Java, are currently being finalized by APIK.
- In ***Southeast Sulawesi,*** APIK team has been able to integrate climate and disaster resilience into regional plans for Kendari City. APIK assisted Kendari City in formulating their **Contingency Plan for Flooding.**
- In ***Southeast Sulawesi***, the team influenced public financing through village budgeting documents in **seven villages in South Konawe District**. Combined, the seven villages agreed to **allocate IDR 3,022,935,300 (equivalent to USD 229,010**) **for climate change and disaster risk reduction** activities in their budget.
- In ***Maluku,*** APIK is working on budget advocacy as a strategic approach to influence governments' budget choices in order to achieve clear and specific outcomes related to improving climate and disaster resilience. APIK has successfully **influenced six agencies** Dinas Lingkungan Hidup (Environment Agency), Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan (Agriculture Agency), Dinas Perumahan dan Pemukiman (Public Housing and Settlement Agency), Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penata Ruang (Public Works and Spatial Planning), BPBD (Disaster Management Agency) and Bappelitbang (Planning, Reseach and Development Agency) in allocating budget for activities that build resilience. Total budget allocated in **in those six agencies for 2018 is IDR 2,380,000,000 (equivalent to USD 179,622)**
- In ***Maluku,*** APIK enhanced POKJA's capacity by conducting a baseline assessment and training for facilitators of the Community Based Climate Change Adaptation (**CBCCA**) baseline. **On May 18 – 20, 2017, APIK** strengthened current participatory assessment in conducting CBCCA by using existing institutions such as working groups (POKJA) in six *desa/negeri* (village).
- In Aru District, Maluku, APIK and the local government of Aru District have formed a climate and disaster resilience working group **(Pokja API-PRB), through Head of District decree No. 360/170/2017**

OVERVIEW

APIK activities at sub-national level in PY2 have included building awareness and capacity for communities, businesses and local government on climate and disaster risk. In addition APIK focused on influencing planning and budgetary processes at province, city, district and village level and implementing pilot projects in partnership with local organizations to demonstrate approaches to build resilience in each location emphasizing the place based approach.

In all regions, APIK continues to hold GIS workshops inviting the Pokja and other relevant government officials. The goal of the workshops is both to build spatial data capacity and to make maps which are used in various assessments, including APIK's VA. APIK supports using Quantum GIS, an open source platform, and getting data from local governments, USAID, and previous USAID projects. In addition, APIK encourages local government officials to set up data centers so that electronic spatial data is accessible. These workshops are responding to local demand from government and researchers and are now taking place on a regular basis in each province.

APIK has conducted a series of workshops on Resilient Cities and Socialization of 71 indicators of Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI) in all three provinces. The tool has been finalized and been tested in APIK working areas. Following these workshops, APIK conducted assessments on 11 cities and districts using the tools. The result will be used as APIK baseline for resilience and in addition will be combined with other methods to form an evaluative approach to capture the impact of APIK project.

The Vulnerability Assessments comprised a major piece of work at the sub national level during PY2 as highlighted in the section below.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

The purpose of the vulnerability assessments is to identify vulnerability and climate risk in each province and landscape. This information is the basis for the preparation of adaptation strategies for climate change and resilience. In addition, this study is also intended as input for regional development planning that is more adaptive to climate change. The results of the vulnerability assessments will also be used to prioritize actions and communities for APIK Resilience Fund project implementation. In addition, the results of the assessments can also be used for evaluation of adaptation efforts in the next 5 to 10 years. The expected outputs of the assessments are:

a. List of priority sectors for adaptation and resilience in each province / landscape;
b. Mapping of climate vulnerability and risk of the priority sectors;
c. List of adaptation options for each priority sector.

The VA was carried out in a fully participatory manner involving local experts and multiple stakeholders such as government, community leaders, research institutions and businesses. In each of the three provinces and four landscapes assisted by APIK, three workshops were held between January and April 2017, attended by staff from BAPPEDA, BPBD, LH, other OPD, as well as by the private sector, universities and local NGOs.

An important aim of the vulnerability assessment process is to build local ownership over the whole assessment with local government "owning" and adopting the reports. In order to do this APIK ensured local government officials led the process with technical support and facilitation from APIK. Carrying out the assessment in this way takes more time and is an intense process but leads to a greater chance of sustainability and of the results effectively influencing local government budgets. The

process also develops local capacity, identifies local experts and connects the experts with government as potential future resources.

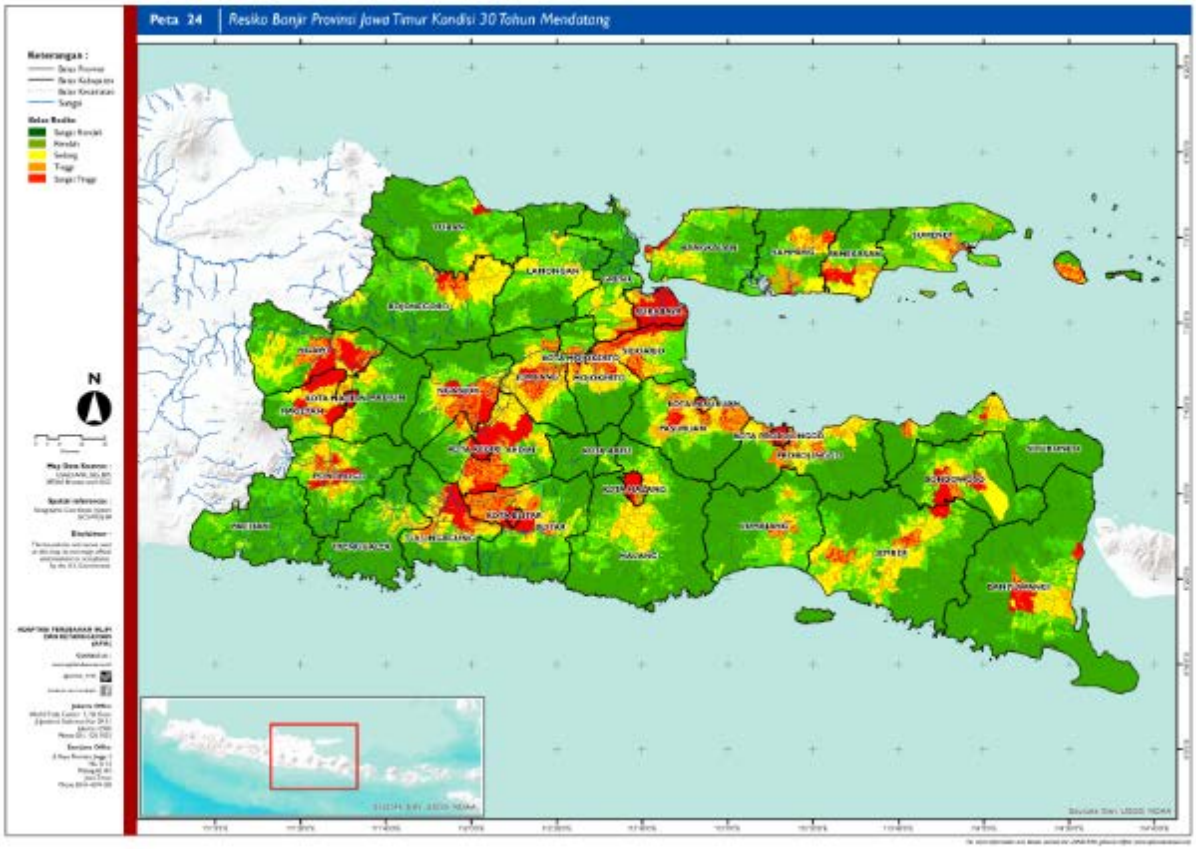
During the first workshop priority sectors were identified by the participants. These sectors are listed in Table 1. Between each workshop a focus group discussion was held for experts to analyze the problems and hazards of the priority sectors. GIS experts then process the data collected into vulnerability and risk maps. These maps were then confirmed with stakeholders in the area. Through this process APIK also identified some shortcomings in available data at local government level. These data gaps become a recommendation for local government to address.

Exhibit 4 on page 30 provides one example of a map from the VA. This is a flood risk map from East Java province for the period 2030-2040. The map shows which district or village has higher risk to flooding with red color highlighting the highest risk. Each sectors is analyzed dynamically, i.e. the current risk condition and the projection 30 years ahead. From this map it can be seen that the city of Surabaya and Malang has higher risk than the surrounding area.

Table 1: The priority sectors which were identified for each province and landscape

Location	VA Geography / Landscape	Sectors
East Java	East Java Province	1) Fisheries, 2) Rice Agriculture, 3) Livestock, 4) Flood Risk, 5) Landslide Mitigation, 6) Clean Water Access
	Lower Brantas Landscape	1) Horticulture, 2) Livestock, 3) Infrastructure, 4) Plantation Agriculture
	Upper Brantas Landscape	1) Aquaculture, 2) Rice Agriculture, 3) Chicken Farming, 4) Flood Risk, 5) Clean Water Access
Southeast Sulawesi	Sulawesi Tenggara Province	1) Fisheries, 2) Rice Agriculture, 3) Flood Risk, 4) Landslide Mitigation, 5) Sea Transportation, 6) Forestry, 7) Clean Water Access
	Kendari-South Konawe Landscape	1) Aquaculture, 2) Horticulture, 3) Flood Risk, 4) Landslide Mitigation, 5) Infrastructure, 6) Clean Water Access
Maluku	Maluku Province	1) Fisheries, 2) Horticulture, 3) Flood Risk, 4) Landslide Mitigation, 5) Sea Transportation, 6) Clean Water Access, 7) Tourism
	Landscape Ambon-Central Maluku	1) Fisheries, 2) Flood Risk, 3) Landslide Mitigation, 4) Coastal Erosion.

Exhibit 4: Example of a Flood Risk Map from East Java Province



The results of the vulnerability assessments have already been used in development planning. For example the Maluku Provincial Government used the VA results to support the development of a Road Map of Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change. South Konawe district in Southeast Sulawesi used vulnerability and risk maps from APIK for consideration in their spatial plan review. And in East Java the VA results were used to select villages to be prioritized for the Resilience Fund facility.

There are seven VA reports finalized, one for each province and then four landscape reports: 1) Upper Brantas, 2) Lower Brantas (East Java), 3) Coastal and Wanggu Watershed (Southeast Sulawesi), and 4) Ambon and Lease Islands (Maluku). An additional landscape assessment is underway for Aru Islands District in Maluku and will be completed in Q1 of PY3. The reason Aru Islands VA is later is because that District was a later addition to the APIK priority working areas.

The next steps with regard to the VAs include preparation of policy briefs for each of the 12 cities and districts APIK works in. Recognizing that the VA reports are lengthy and technical documents, it is understood that they are unlikely to be read in detail by local government leadership. The policy briefs will be shorter documents that highlight the main findings, maps, and recommendations to better inform local policy and planning. In addition APIK is working with local government in each area to develop a climate resilience strategy based on the VAs.

During PY2, the findings of the VAs were shared with local government and national government as well as climate scientists and experts to solicit input through a series of workshops.

The complete VA reports are in Bahasa Indonesia with a summary in the process of translation. These reports will be accessible from the APIK website www.apikindonesia.or.id.

EAST JAVA

REGIONAL PROFILE

Out of Indonesia's 33 provinces, East Java is ranked second, after Jakarta, in terms of competitiveness and macroeconomic stability, boasting a number of Indonesia's leading corporations in downstream, urban areas accompanied by a focus on agricultural commodities in upstream, rural areas. Thus, private sector engagement in East Java offers opportunities to work with both national/ multi-national companies in the industrial sector as well as small and medium enterprises in the agricultural sector.

In East Java, APIK is working in the Brantas Watershed as the priority landscape. Covering approximately 17 cities and districts, the Brantas is one of the national government's priority watersheds for conservation and rehabilitation. About half of East Java's 38 million people live in the basin and it contains a concentration of critical infrastructure, including eight dams, two major airports, two ports, and multiple high-volume highways and rail connections. The Brantas Watershed is therefore a center of significant economic activity in East Java, not to mention Indonesia as a whole. Working in the Brantas Watershed also provides APIK with an opportunity to work in an upstream/inland landscape, one with strong hydrological linkages to one of the most densely populated areas in the country. Given the population pressures and rapid economic growth within the Brantas Watershed, it is not surprising that the landscape is highly vulnerable to environmental hazards. In the upstream areas of Malang District, for example, water security is an increasing challenge, with local wells and springs becoming severely depleted during the dry season. APIK works in seven cities and districts within the Brantas watershed.

During PY2, APIK completed a province-wide vulnerability assessment accompanied by in-depth assessments of the upper and lower Brantas landscapes. Based on the results of the three assessments and inputs from stakeholders at the provincial and regional levels, APIK's technical assistance efforts will be organized around the following broad themes: **Water Security**, **Community Flooding/Landslide Risk,** and **Resilient Agriculture**.

The Brantas Watershed is a significant contributor to Indonesia's net yield of rice and maize. With many households highly dependent upon these crops for their livelihood, it is critical to expand awareness of environmental risk and help farming communities integrate climate and extreme weather risk into their planning

Given the population pressures and rapid economic growth within the Brantas Watershed, it is not surprising that the landscape is highly vulnerable to environmental hazards. In the upstream areas of Malang District, for example, water security is an increasing challenge, with local wells and springs becoming severely depleted during the dry season. The map below provides an overview of APIK working areas in East Java.

EAST JAVA PY 2 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

The following section provides details of the main activities carried out during PY 2 in East Java. In addition, at the end of the section, in Annex B, there is a detailed list of all APIK activities in East Java carried out in PY2.

UPPER BRANTAS

The following subsection presents an overview of achievements for PY2 in the four targeted jurisdictions in the Upper Brantas Watershed, namely, Malang City, Batu City, Malang District, and

Blitar District. Exhibit 5 on page 33 provides a snapshot of the geographic context for the Upper Brantas, including the specific villages where APIK works.

Building Resilience through DRR Camp

Children are one of the most vulnerable groups in the face of disaster. In order to enhance the capacity and reduce the vulnerability of children in Batu City and Malang, APIK, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), and BPBD conducted a youth camp on DRR. The idea was to make this camp a fun learning and experience-sharing event in DRR training aimed at building resilience among children. At the camp, the students were trained on what to do when disaster struck. They also received basic first aid training for disaster victims.

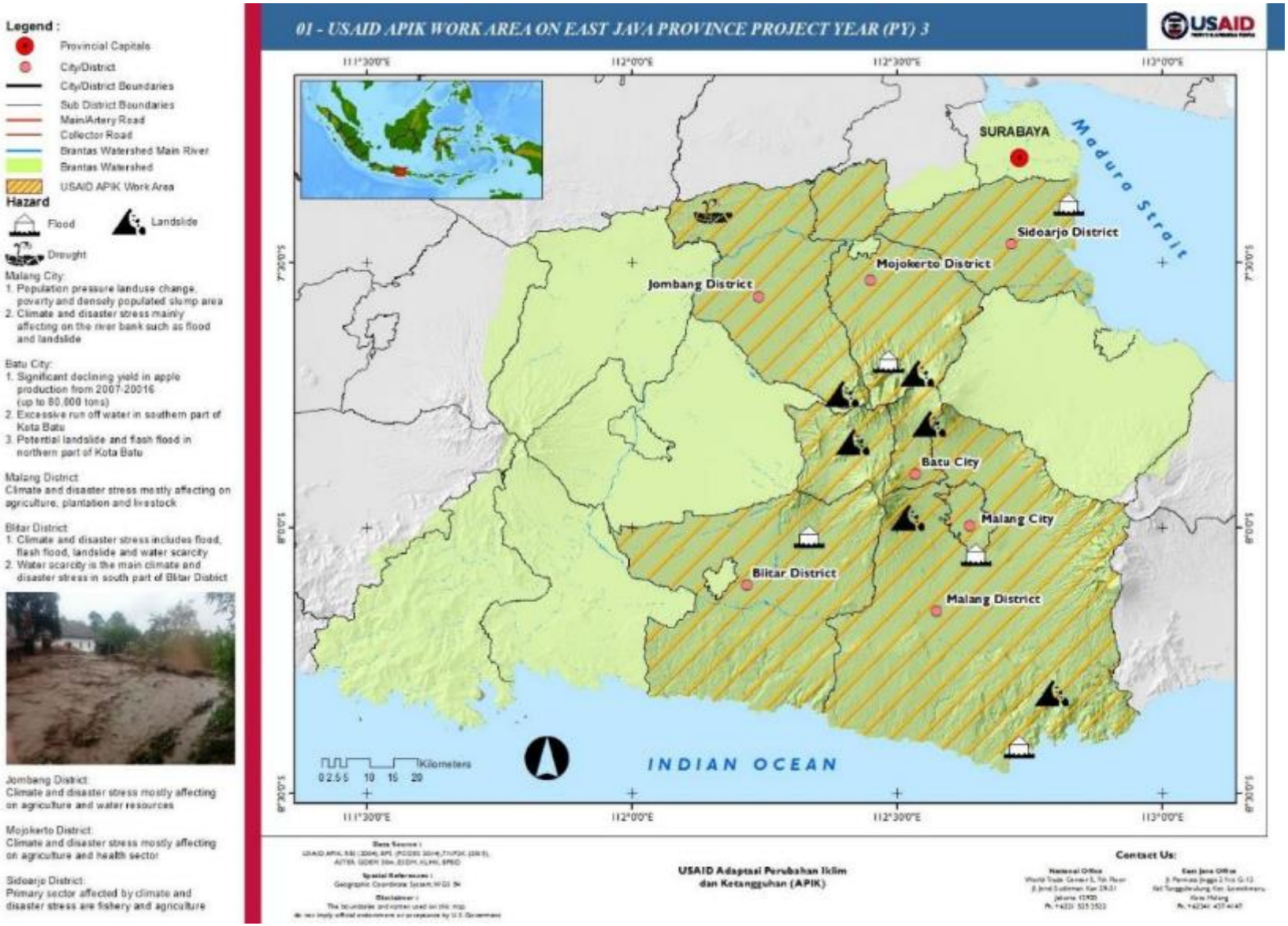
Students were conducting disaster simulation during the DRR Camp in Batu, Malang, April 22 – 23, 2017.

APIK believes that learning occurs not only in the classroom, but also as hands on practice in the field. Looking at specific case studies, it calls for authorities (in fact the whole of civil society) to focus energy and resources on creating and maintaining safe schools, safety education, and mobilizing youth to play key roles in practical community based actions for DRR and climate change adaptation.

APIK also encourages national governments, to support this effort so that a coherent and consistent framework for the role of youth in DRR can easily evolve in a socially beneficial and environmentally sustainable manner.

The camp was held in Batu, on April 22 – 23, 2017. There were 238 students from 24 schools (elementary and junior high school) in Batu City participating in this event.

Exhibit 5: Map of APIK working area on East Java Province Project Year 3



Climate Change Adaptation Socialization for Students

Today's generation will be especially affected by climate change with greater intensity of floods, drought, and more frequent extreme weather events in the future. Youth in high school can only listen to their parents' stories about playing beach soccer or volleyball because the nearby coastline and beaches are now mostly gone. In cities, young people experience some of the worst impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, and as the world's urban population grows, the magnitude of this problem will only increase.

CWIS Socialization in SMA 7, Malang, March 23, 2017

Despite these concerns, only a minority of climate policies and plans specifically address children's and young people's needs. To fill this gap, USAID APIK also engaged with youth in Malang City to commemorate World Meteorology Day on March 23. During the event, students learned about weather forecasting platforms such as Info BMKG to receive and share information and thus prepare for extreme weather.

School Risk Mapping Training For SMKN-6 Malang City

On August 7 -8, APIK conducted training for Risk Mapping in SMKN-6 in Malang. The training focused in producing rapid analysis on threat and risk that within the school and the surrounding areas. Within the training APIK conducted simulation for disaster preparedness. The simulation was focused on four potential threats on flood, tornado, earthquake and fire. The training was attended by 15 teachers, 50 students and 4 security guards from the school, and also people from the surrounding area.


School Risk Mapping in SMKN 6, Malang City,August 7-8

Following this training, APIK assisted SMKN-6 in forming working group for DRR. SMKN-6 principal then advocated this forum/working group to other schools with the aim of forming a larger working group between schools in the area.

Integration of Climate and Disaster Resilience in Regional Planning

In District of Malang, APIK's partner in East Java, Pattiro, has been working in six villages in order to integrate climate and disaster resilience in their midterm planning. In those six villages (Gajahrejo, Sumberagung, Ngabab and Ngroto), Pattiro has been able to set up climate and disaster resilience forums in those four villages.

Following this achievement, APIK and Pattiro together with the climate and disaster resilience forum in each village then worked to formalize the integration of climate and disaster resilience in to local

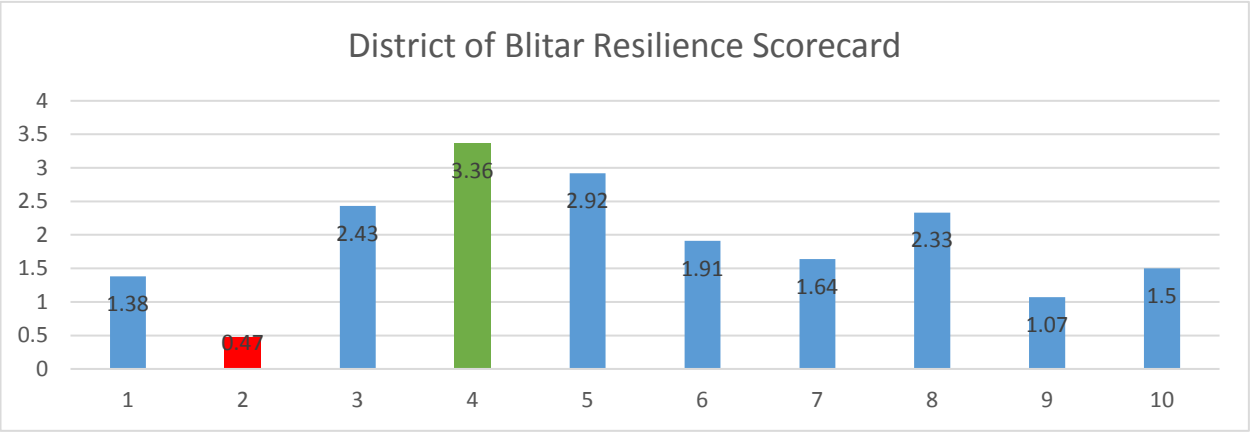
planning documents (RPJM-Des). During PY 2, Pattiro has successfully **formalized integration of climate and disaster resilience into six planning documents in six villages in Malang District** (Wonokerto, Karangsari, Ngroto, Gajahrejo, Ngabab and Sumberagung). In Wonokerto for example, activities such as Pokja strengthening, replanting and water piping system maintenance were addressed in the village working plan. While in Ngroto, the village had allocated funding for activities such as waste management, water piping and improving drainage system.

APIK will continue to monitor implementation of these activities within those six villages in ensuring the handover process and sustainability.

APIK Urban Resilience Indicator Score Card Document

After finishing the indicator scoring, APIK will focus on the scorecard results and recommendations in order to choose program priority in each districts/cities. In City of Malang, APIK and the City Officials agreed in continuing scorecard results as inputs for 2019 RPJMD's formulation. The good buy in shows that APIK has proven itself as a strategic partner for the local government in building resilience towards climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Exhibit 6: Blitar Urban Resilience Indicator



1 Organization structure for disaster resilience	**6** Strengthening Institutional Capacity
2 Identify and Understand Current and Future Risk Scenarios (VA)	**7** Strengthen people's ability to achieve resilience.
3 Strengthen the financial capacity to achieve resilience	**8** Infrastructure Resilience
4 Urban Planning to improve DRR	**9** Disaster preparedness for a city/district
5 Ecosystem protection	**10** Recovery/resilience after shock

In **Blitar** the Score Card Document is completed. The documents for the other six districts/cities in which APIK works in East Java are currently being finalized. The score is ranged between 0-5, where 0 is the lowest (not prepared / low resiliency) and 5 is the best (well-prepared/ more resilient). The scorecard consists of ten indicators, each indicator represents different area of urban resilience. Based on the scorecard result, APIK identified that the District of Blitar has low capacity in category two, which is government capacity in mitigating risk. This is shown by their score (0.47 out of 5). APIK recommendations to the District of Blitar concerning this category consist of training, conducting risk assessment mapping, urge District of Blitar to have vulnerability assessment document and to complete technical documents such as DRR Standard Operating Procedures (**SOP**) and contingency plan. APIK will provide support to Blitar District to improve their capacity.

While on category 4 (Urban Planning to improve DRR Management), the District of Blitar scored 3.36 out of 5. This means that actually Blitar has a moderately good urban planning system with regards to disaster risk reduction as detailed within the government documents.

Otoklim Software Training

APIK conducted **Otoklim Software** training in Malang BMKG Climate Station. Following the completion of Otoklim Software, on September 14, 2017, APIK trained Malang Climatology Station. This training material consists of detail on how to install and operate the system as well as information on benefits and what the system can be used for.

This software is important as, using QGIS open system, it will help the climatology station to produce and analyze climate predictions each month. This software will also help them in producing legends and information for maps. This software is able to identifying the climate projection in the sub-district level. The training was attended by nine BMKG officers in Malang. Within the next quarter APIK will revise the training and system based on the inputs from the participants.

As a follow on from this initiative BMKG have agreed to produce sub-district level maps which will be available in printed versions and also through the BMKG website.

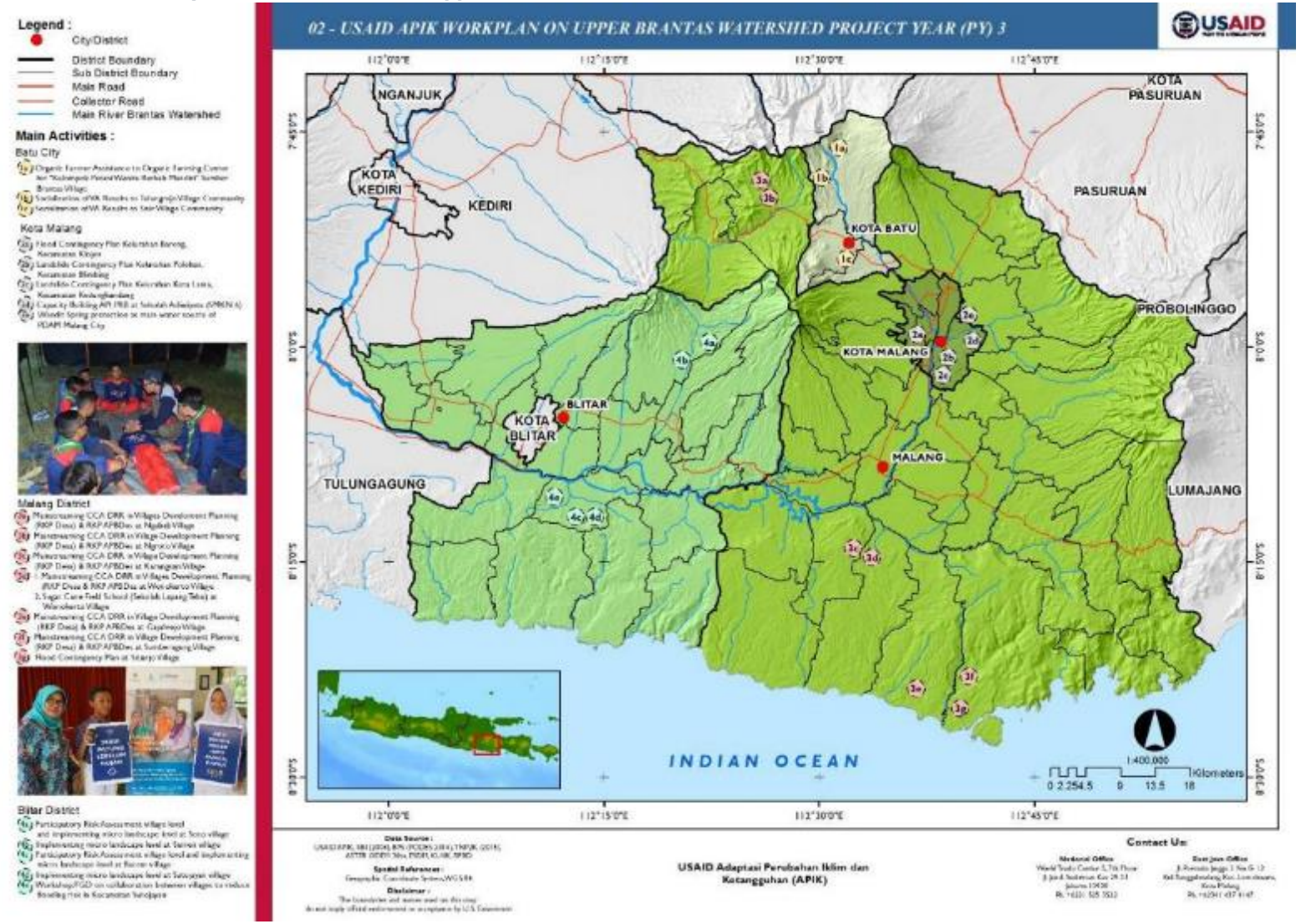
Climate Field School for Fisherman

APIK continues to conduct Climate Field School (**CFS)** in all APIK regions. The main objective of the Climate Field School is to transform technical climate information into practical language for farmers and fisherfolk and thus improve access to, and use of, climate services to improve their productivity. The Climate Field Schools are organized by APIK in collaboration with the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) with the Agriculture Agency in each APIK region.

On May 3-6, 2017, APIK, together with Maritime Meteorology Station (STAMMAR) Tanjung Perak Surabaya and Climate Station (STAKLIM) Karangploso Malang, conducted a Fisherfolk Climate School for East Java. The twenty-one participants were fisherfolk from coastal areas assisted by APIK (Malang District, Sidoarjo District and Blitar District). Some participants were taken from other cities / districts in East Java. This activity was co-funded by APIK and BMKG Maritime Center.

A map summarizing working areas and activities in Upper Brantas can be seen in Exhibit 7 below.

Exhibit 7: Summary of APIK Activities in Upper Brantas



LOWER BRANTAS

The following section presents an overview of PY 2 achievements in three targeted jurisdictions in the Lower Brantas, namely, Sidoarjo District, Mojokerto District, and Jombang District.

Notably, in comparison to the Upper Brantas, downscaled climate projections suggest that temperature shifts will be more extreme on the Lower Brantas with the average daily temperature increasing by up to one degree Celsius by the year 2030. Further, the timing of the wet season is also likely to shift to earlier in the year, with the heaviest rain fall occurring from September through November. Precipitation levels are also projected to decline on average for the months of March, April, and May. The section below provides highlights from the recent achievements in lower Brantas.

Climate Change Adaptation Socialization for Students

Climate Change Adaptation socialization for High School Students in Jombang District.

APIK recognizes that students and youth play a key role in tackling climate change. One of the main entry points that APIK sees as an opportunity is empowering youth through building their knowledge and awareness towards climate change at school. On October 11, 2016, APIK and District of Jombang organized an event that targeted high school students and teacher representatives in Jombang. This event was held to empower youth to take adaptation and disaster resilience actions and enhance effective participation of youth in climate change literacy.

By conducting this event APIK hopes that students will begin to be more aware of the importance of Climate Change Adaptation – both in terms of how it impacts their daily lives and also in the context of policy making. In the socialization APIK **stressed the importance of fighting problems presented by climate change** and their role as the generation which inherits the responsibility to protect the planet. **Youth education is a very effective tool in combating negative effect of climate change**. This event will be followed up by additional workshops targeting youth in other APIK areas.

Integration of Climate and Disaster Resilience in Government Planning Documents

Integrating place-based adaptation strategies in regional document and planning is a crucial step towards building sustainability for the project, improving resilience, and better development planning for the local government. APIK is working on this across all project sites. APIK aims to influence how local governments, especially regarding changes in their institutional framework and engagement with communities and other stakeholders.

In Sidoarjo, APIK had conducted several focus group discussions supporting Sidoarjo District commitment in enhancing their resilience towards disaster through Decree from the Head of District (Bupati). During the first quarter of Sidoarjo's fiscal year, Sidoarjo Legislative (D Commission) realize the importance of a standard operating procedures (SOP) or guidelines for disaster response. APIK then followed up on this need by engaging Head of District and BPBD to formulating a SOP and Head of District drafts. APIK conducted two FGD's with related agencies in June 9, 2017. APIK and Sidoarjo District Government have formulated a draft Head of District Decree on disaster preparedness SOP. Currently the draft is with the Legal Bureau to legalize.

Improving GIS Capacity of Local Government

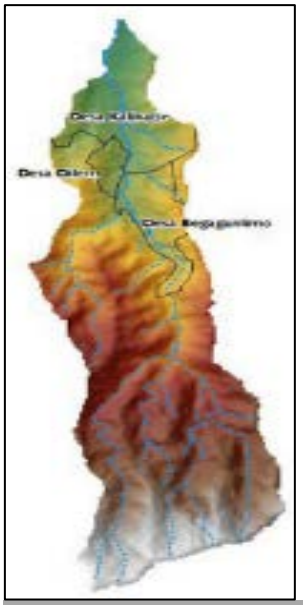
APIK identified local government capacity in using spatial data as an area that needed to be improved both for efficiency as well as for better decision making (e.g. city level spatial planning). APIK learned that availability of spatial data is also an issue; spatial data in local government is largely inaccurate and incomplete and does not support good planning and decision-making. In addition, much of the data is not in an editable format. Hence, this often makes them dependent on external spatial data providers. At the same time, the number of government staff who are familiar and capable of using spatial data is limited.

Following GIS training in BPBD Sidoarjo, APIK continues to improve local government capacity by conducting a series of GIS training sessions in Jombang, Mojokerto and Blitar, and works to help increase spatial data availability. Upon completion of the training, APIK encouraged the establishment of an informal group of GIS experts so that they can share spatial data as well as support one another in spatial data production.

Increasing Resilience in Villages through Participatory Assessments

Conducting a vulnerability and capacity assessment in communities is an important starting point for initiatives focused on building resilience. In four villages in Mojokerto District, APIK worked with communities and local government to build understanding on the impact of climate change in the local context, who and what the vulnerable groups and sectors in a specific area are, and what communities can do to strengthen resilience to climate variability.

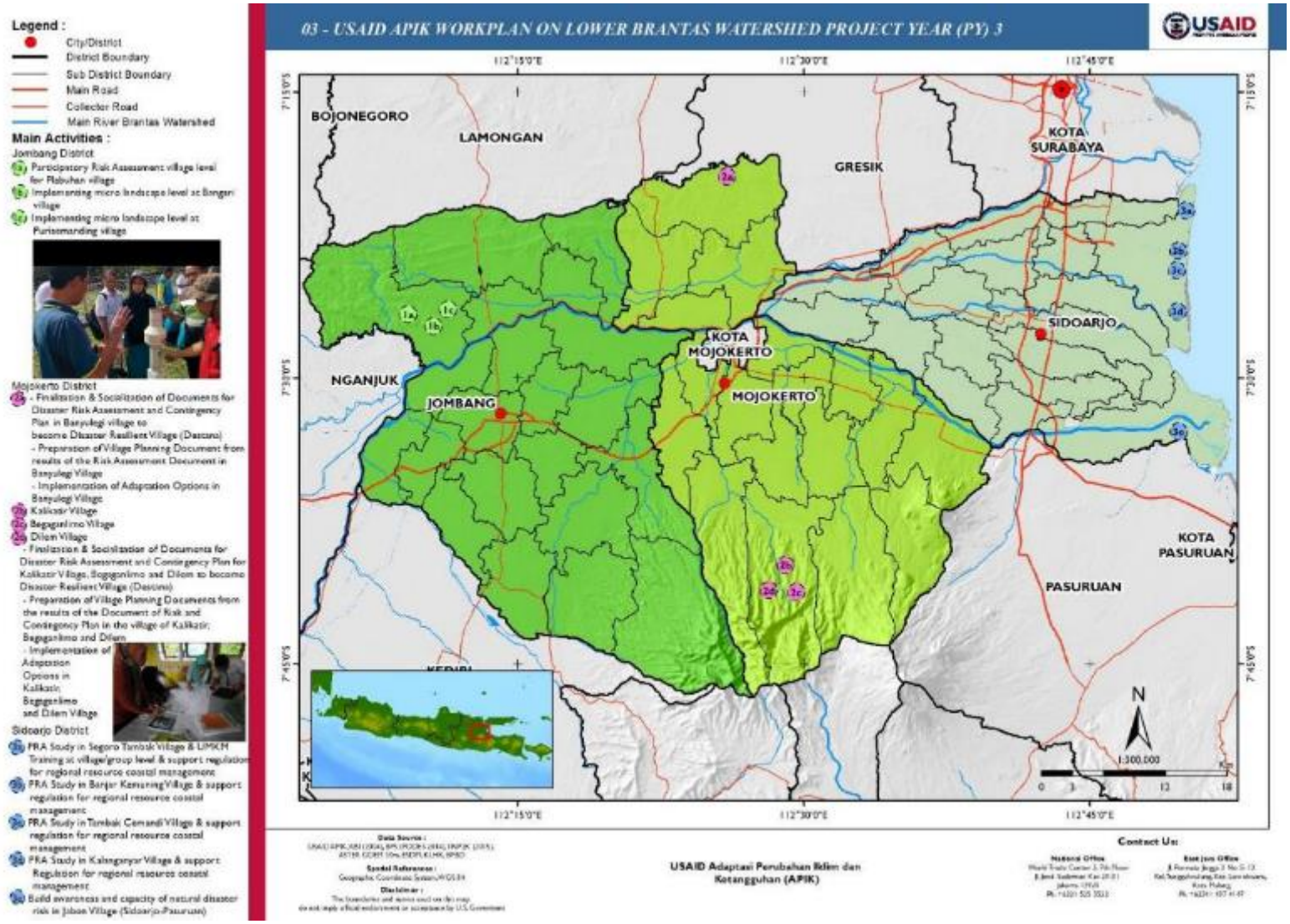
Kalikatir, Mojokerto District, is a village located in the Klera River catchment, downstream from the villages of Dilem and Begaganlimo. Flooding has been a recurring problem in Kalikatir. However, the frequency and severity of flooding has increased over the past 10 years.



Kalikatir, Mojokerto

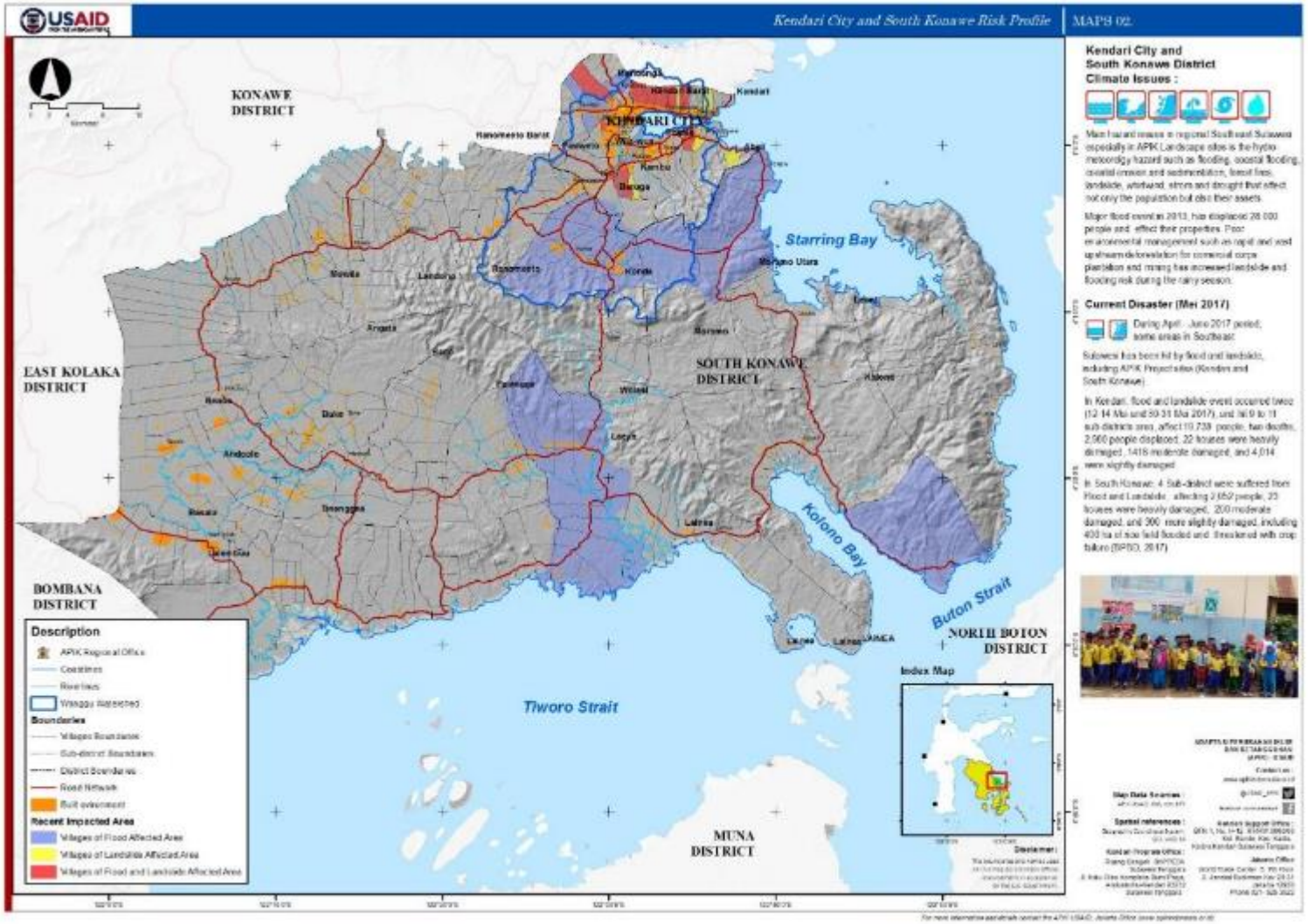
The most devastating flood occurred in 2017 with flash flooding damaging key infrastructure. To reduce the risk of flooding in the future APIK is working in partnership with the community and local government to facilitate a participatory contingency planning process on flash flooding. Using a landscape approach the APIK team, Regional Disaster Management Agency, and villagers carries out a transect walk in the upstream areas and determined that the cause of the flash flooding was from other villages upstream where small landslides create natural dams which eventually collapse under the buildup of water behind the blockages. The villages in the upstream namely Begaganlimo and Dilem are engaged in flash flood and landslide risk assessment. Moreover, stakeholders who manage the upper landscape, the State Owned Forest Company (Perhutani) and the Forest Protection Agency (Tahura) are also engaged to develop disaster mitigation in the forest area. Accurate weather information was also incorporated in this process, which will be used to develop an early warning system. The villages are now working together on a disaster mitigation and response plan.

Exhibit 8: Summary of Activities in Lower Brantas



SOUTHEAST SULAWESI

Exhibit 9: Map of South Konawe and Kendari in Southeast Sulawesi



REGIONAL PROFILE

Southeast Sulawesi is characterized by an extensive coastal landscape as well as dense (but rapidly degrading) rain forest in the center of the province. During the middle of 2017, floods and landslides affected several areas in Southeast Sulawesi. Those areas included Kendari, Konawe, South Konawe, Konawe archipelago, North Buton. This disaster caused serious impacts in the form of damage to government infrastructure, damage to settlements/ houses, loss of property, displacement of the community and even caused casualties. In the city of Kendari, the floods and landslides struck 11 sub-districts, namely Kendari District, West Kendari, Mandonga, Puwatu, Kadia, Wua-wua, Baruga, Kambu, Poasia, Abeli and Nambo. Based on Kendari BPBD report, 3,369 families (9,958 people) were affected by this disaster.

Increasingly erratic weather patterns in Southeast Sulawesi are having significant impacts on local economies and livelihoods. Protracted droughts have particularly affected irrigated agriculture, increased the risks of forest fires, and reduced fodder production for livestock. Many farmers now only manage to get one crop harvest per year instead of two, and cattle producers are cutting back due to drops in forage production. Local fishermen and seaweed producers are also affected by recent climate trends such as warming sea temperatures (and coastal pollution), which are pushing fish to deeper waters, reducing the size and quality of annual fish catches, and causing seaweed producers to shift to a hardier variety that brings a lower market price. These pressures are forcing fisherfolk to use sophisticated gear and seaweed producers to expand the area in production that affected their cost of production.

SOUTHEAST SULAWESI OVERVIEW

The following section provides details of the main activities that were carried out during PY2 in Southeast Sulawesi in Kendari City and South Konawe. A full detailed list of all activities carried out during PY2 can be found in Annex C.

KENDARI

During PY2 of APIK implementation in Kendari, the local government Planning Agency (Bappeda) led the establishment of the Climate and Disaster Resilience Working Group (Pokja API-PRB). The Working Group has been legalized by Mayoral Decree Number 152, 2017 as an amendment to Mayoral Decree Number 999, 2016. The Resilience Working Group developed their work plan to implement in the 2017-2018 period, including capacity-building activity to improve their technical skills related to climate and disaster risk mitigation. APIK will work closely with the Pokja in mainstreaming climate and disaster resilience into local policy and development plans during PY3 implementation. The main target of advocacy work during PY3 is integration of climate and disaster risk into the Local Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Kendari City, which covers the period 2017 to 2022, as well as into the Local Regulation on Disaster Management (Perda PB) Kendari City

Climate Field School

APIK conducted Climate Field School for farmers in Baruga, Kendari. The field school was started by conducting a Training of Trainers for Facilitators in Kendari. Following the training, 31 trained APIK facilitators then had a chance to apply their knowledge in the field. By conducting field schools, APIK will provide farmers knowledge about climate and help them to better anticipate the impact of climate and weather on agricultural activities.

SLI participants was learning about CWIS using simple tool

APIK Field School is in the final stage of implementation. In early PY 3 the Climate Field School will end and APIK plans to conduct a ceremony inviting local government officials. The result of the field school will be presented within the next quarter.

Kendari Resilience Scorecard Result Socialization

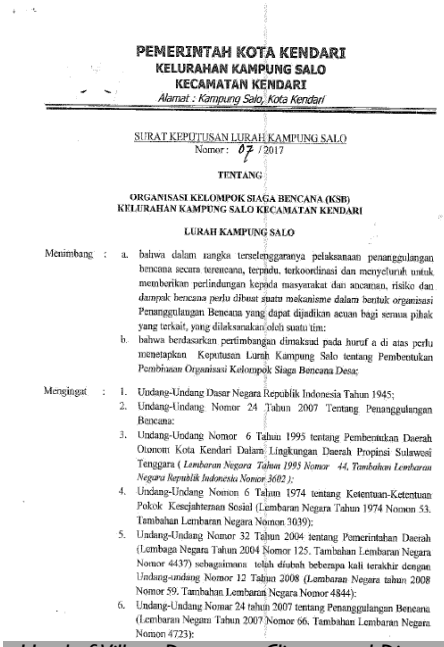
Following the completion of piloting the Urban Resilience Indicator in Southeast Sulawesi, APIK then socialized the Scorecard results to the local stakeholders. Based on initial findings, captured in the report, Kendari is in the "middle" level in disaster management and climate and disaster vulnerability. APIK will conduct the same activity in South Konawe within the first quarter of PY3 implementation.

APIK will work with local government to ensure there is a plan to address the gaps highlighted in the report and in addition utilize the scorecard results and recommendations in order to select program priorities.

APIK Urban Resilience Indicator, Kendari, September 27, 2017

Building Community Resilience

APIK conducted a rapid assessment in Kampung Salo. The assessment revealed that Kampung Salo is prone to flooding while the area is vital as it is located between the national oil and gas company (PERTAMINA) depot for Southeast Sulawesi and the city of Kendari gas stations. Within this quarter, APIK finalized the Participatory Risk Assessments and village level VA in Kampung Salo. As a result of this assessment, Kampung Salo Head of Village then created a decree of DRR working group.



PEMERINTAH KOTA KENDARI
KELURAHAN KAMPUNG SALO
KECAMATAN KENDARI
Alamat : Kampung Salo, Kota Kendari

SURAT KEPUTUSAN LURAH KAMPUNG SALO
Nomor : 07 / 2017

TENTANG

ORGANISASI KELOMPOK SIAGA BENCANA (KSB)
KELURAHAN KAMPUNG SALO KECAMATAN KENDARI

LURAH KAMPUNG SALO

Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka terselenggaranya pelaksanaan penanggulangan bencana secara terencana, terpadu, terkoordinasi dan menyeluruh untuk memberikan perlindungan kepada masyarakat dan ancaman, risiko dan dampak bencana perlu dibuat suatu mekanisme dalam bentuk organisasi Penanggulangan Bencana yang dapat dijadikan acuan bagi semua pihak yang terkait, yang dilaksanakan oleh suatu tim;
b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan dimaksud pada huruf a di atas perlu menetapkan Keputusan Lurah Kampung Salo tentang Pembentukan Pembinaan Organisasi Kelompok Siaga Bencana Desa;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana;
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 1995 tentang Pemberiakan Daerah Otonom Kota Kendari Dalam Lingkungan Daerah Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara (*Lembaran Negara Tahun 1995 Nomor 44, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3602*);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 1974 tentang Ketentuan-Ketentuan Pokok Kesejahteraan Sosial (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1974 Nomor 53, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3039);
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaga Negara Tahun 2004 Nomor 125, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4437) sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali terakhir dengan Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 (Lembaran Negara tahun 2008 Nomor 59, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4844);
6. Undang-Undang Nomar 24 tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana (Lembaran Negara Tahun 2007 Nomor 66, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4723);

Head of Village Decree on Climate and Disaster Resilience Working Group

In the previous quarter, APIK held discussions with PERTAMINA as well with BPBD Kendari on building community resilience in Kendari. PERTAMINA has Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds that can potentially be used to support the city of Kendari program, e.g. community resilience that is in line with APIK's work plan.

APIK prepared a proposal to PERTAMINA to work together on improving resilience to flooding in Kampung Salo which is now moving forwards. APIK PSE advisor and Kendari team conducted a meeting in Makassar with PERTAMINA regional offices. APIK and PERTAMINA will continue to implement this initiation within the next quarter.

Increasing Disaster Resilience for Schools

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KONAWE SELATAN
UPTD PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN KECAMATAN KOLONO
SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI 3 KOLONO
Alamat : Jl Poros Awunio - Langgikima Desa Awunio, Kecamatan Kolono 93382

KEPUTUSAN
KEPALA SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI 3 KOLONO
Nomor : 30 / 07 / SDN / 2017

TENTANG
PENETAPAN KELOMPOK SIAGA BENCANA SEKOLAH (KSBS)

Menimbang : Bahwa dalam rangka pelaksanaan Sekolah/Madrasah Aman Bencana di Sekolah Dasar Negeri 3 Kolono, maka perlu menetapkan Kelompok Siaga Bencana Sekolah (KSBS) di Sekolah Dasar Negeri 3 Kolono.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2013 tentang Sistim Pendidikan Nasional Negara Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 430.
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana.
3. Surat Edaran Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 70a/MPN/SE/2010 tentang Pengurustamaan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana di Sekolah.
4. Peraturan Kepala BNPB 04 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penerapan Sekolah/Madrasah Aman Bencana.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :
Pertama : Terhitung mulai tanggal **26 Agustus 2017** Menetapkan tenaga pendidik, kependidikan dan masyarakat di sekitar sekolah seperti tersebut pada Struktur Pengurus Kelompok Siaga Bencana Sekolah (KSBS) Sekolah Dasar Negeri 3 Kolono sebagaimana terlampir.
Kedua : Memutuskan tenaga pendidik , kependidikan , dan masyarakat di sekitar sekolah seperti tersebut pada dokumen satu sebagai pengurus Kelompok Siaga Bencana Sekolah (KSB).
Ketiga : Segala biaya yang timbul akibat pelaksanaan keputusan ini, dibebankan kepada Sekolah yang sesuai pelaksanaannya dan juga dari pihak lain yang tidak mengikat.
Keempat : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, Apabila dikemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan Di : **Awunio**
Pada Tanggal : **26 Agustus 2017**
Kepala Sekolah

HASNANI, S.Pd
NIP 19661016198610 2 003

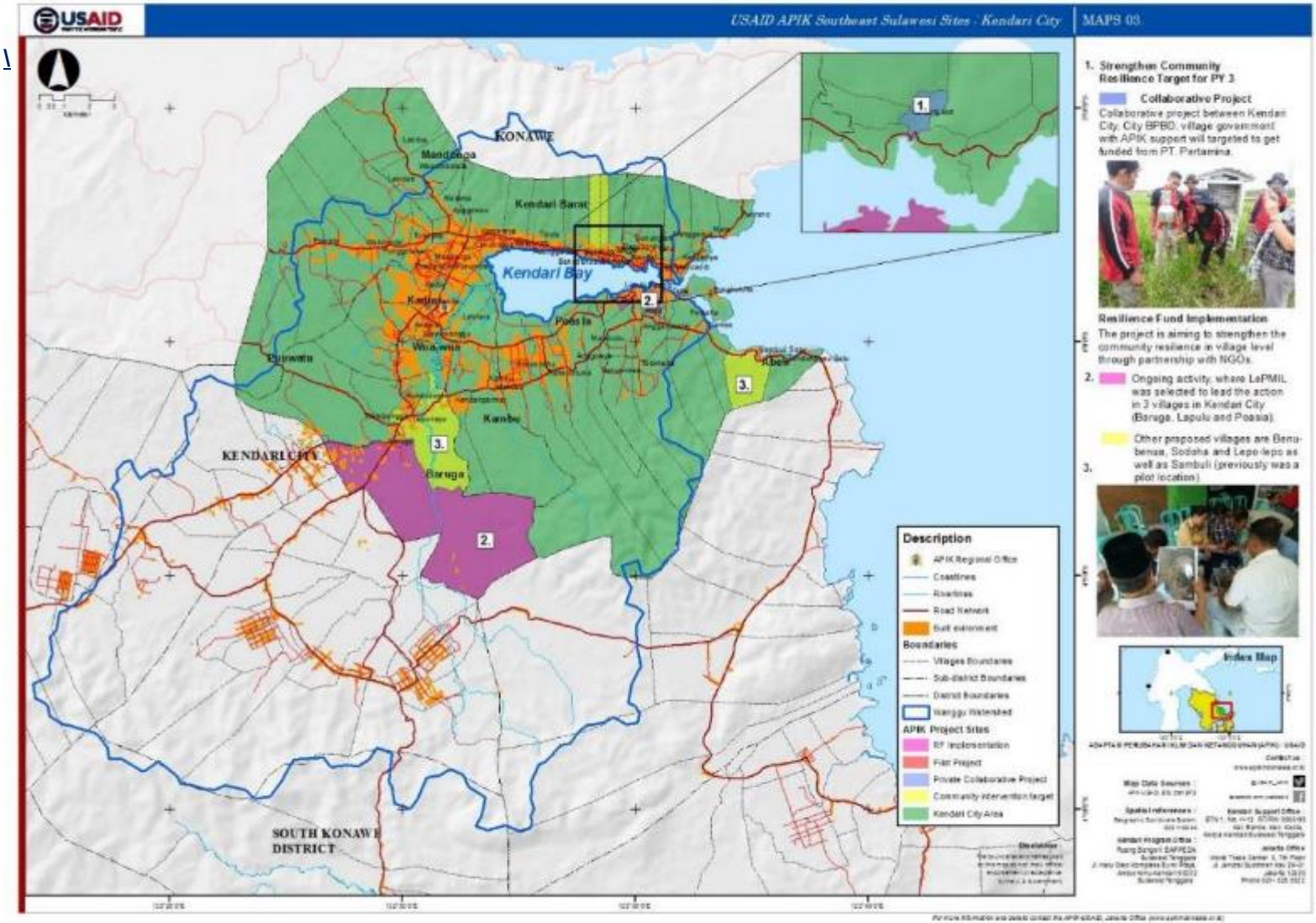
Head of Kolono 3 Elementary School Decree on Climate and Disaster Resilience Working Group

Schools play an important role in disaster risk reduction. In addition to education schools often provide shelter during a disaster. In this context, a few education programs for disaster risk reduction (DRR) have already been initiated by different actors, however, APIK found that these activities have not been that effective.

APIK realizes the need for effective disaster resilience education is greater now than ever before. Emphasizing the need to promote actions for risk reduction, which hindered without building disaster resilience education in youth. Community development must include a risk management component for adequate and sustainable development. APIK conducted a disaster simulation in primary schools (SD) 6 and 8 and, together with BNPB, APIK continues its effort in building resilience for students in SD 03 Kolono, South Konawe. This event took place on September 28th 2017.

Through principal decree **No. 800/14/SDN/2017**, APIK and SDN 03 formed a working group in disaster response and carried out training and a disaster simulation. APIK also helped SD 03 in formalizing evacuation and contingency plan.

Exhibit 10: Summary of Activities in Kendari City



SOUTH KONAWE

During PY2 APIK supported the Local Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) in the establishment of Resilience Working Group (Pokja API-PRB). The Working Group (Pokja) was legalized by Bupati Decree Number 050/320 Year 2017. The Working Group of South Konawe then developed their work plan to be implemented for the 2017-2018 period. The Pokja has been involved during implementation of the vulnerability assessment and district resilience assessment in South Konawe.

Integration of Climate and Disaster Resilience on Village Budgeting and Planning

Head and Vice Head of Awunio Village was telling about their village plan that already addressed Climate and Disaster Resilience.

Indonesian Village Law clearly states that meetings on village planning and budgeting must involve community representatives including religious leaders, farmers, fisherfolk, women groups, and marginalized people. APIK supported a participative process for the development of village regulations in addressing resilience that included budget allocation during village level planning (MusrenbangDes).

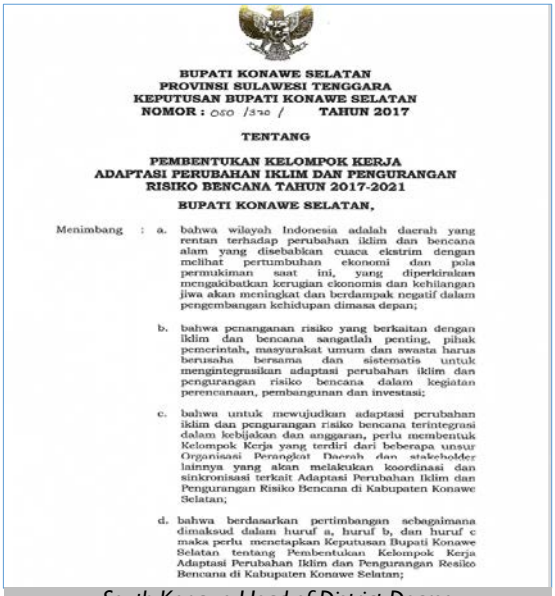
This participatory planning has been stated in various regulations, including the 2004 Law no. 32 and 33 on Local Government and the Financial Balance between the Central and Local Governments; the 2007 Home Affairs Minister Regulation No. 59 on the Changes of the Home Affairs Minister Regulation No.13 on the Manual on Local Financial Management. Integrating climate adaptation and disaster resilience in regional planning and budgeting documents is essential in order to ensure that the tools, approaches and initiatives supported through the APIK resilience fund can continue to be funded by Government. This is a critical step in building resilience and helping ensure sustainability as well as scale up. APIK is working on this across all project sites.

In South Konawe, the APIK team managed to integrate climate and disaster resilience into regional plans at village level. APIK assistance in seven villages (**Puasana, Tanjung Tiram, Wawatu, Lamokula, Awunio, Rumba Rumba and Matawolasi**) has resulted in the allocation of **IDR 3,022,935,300 (equivalent to USD 229,010**) of local government budget (APBD) to support village programs to enhance community capacity towards building resilience. For example in Lamokula Village, based on the findings in Community Based VA conducted in the previous quarter, the village government and APIK agreed to improve a drainage canal to anticipate recurrence of big floods that occurred last year and in May 2017.

Supporting Climate and Disaster Resilience Working Group

The Working Group (*Pokja*) for Climate and Disaster Resilience is a multi-stakeholder forum which serves as a platform for stakeholder cooperation in climate and disaster resilience efforts in South Konawe. APIK has been supporting this Pokja since its initiation in September 2016.

Within this period, APIK facilitated the drafting and formulation of a **Head of District Decree No. 050/320/2017** on establishment of CCA-DRR POKJA of South Konawe District.



BUPATI KONAWE SELATAN
PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGGARA
KEPUTUSAN BUPATI KONAWE SELATAN
NOMOR : 050 /320 / TAHUN 2017

TENTANG

PEMBENTUKAN KELOMPOK KERJA
ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN PENGURANGAN
RISIKO BENCANA TAHUN 2017-2021

BUPATI KONAWE SELATAN,

Menimbang : a. bahwa wilayah Indonesia adalah daerah yang rentan terhadap perubahan iklim dan bencana alam yang disebabkan cuaca ekstrim dengan melihat pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pola permukiman saat ini, yang diperkirakan mengakibatkan kerugian ekonomis dan kehilangan jiwa akan meningkat dan berdampak negatif dalam pengembangan kehidupan dimasa depan;

b. bahwa penanganan risiko yang berkaitan dengan iklim dan bencana sangatlah penting, pihak pemerintah, masyarakat umum dan swasta harus berusaha bersama dan sistematis untuk mengintegrasikan adaptasi perubahan iklim dan pengurangan risiko bencana dalam kegiatan perencanaan, pembangunan dan investasi;

c. bahwa untuk mewujudkan adaptasi perubahan iklim dan pengurangan risiko bencana terintegrasi dalam kebijakan dan anggaran, perlu membentuk Kelompok Kerja yang terdiri dari beberapa unsur Organisasi Perangkat Daerah dan stakeholder lainnya yang akan melakukan koordinasi dan sinkronisasi terkait Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana di Kabupaten Konawe Selatan;

d. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, huruf b, dan huruf c maka perlu menetapkan Keputusan Bupati Konawe Selatan tentang Pembentukan Kelompok Kerja Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Resiko Bencana di Kabupaten Konawe Selatan;

South Konawe Head of District Decree No. 050/320/2017 on CCA-DRR POKJA

Within this decree, one of **APIK's Field Coordinators for South Konawe District, Saslianyah,** was appointed as a member of the working group. This appointment of APIK Field Coordinator shows the good relationship between APIK Southeast Sulawesi and the South Konawe District Government, as well as the concrete buy-in from South Konawe District Government to building climate resilience.

Community Level Resilience Baseline Assessment

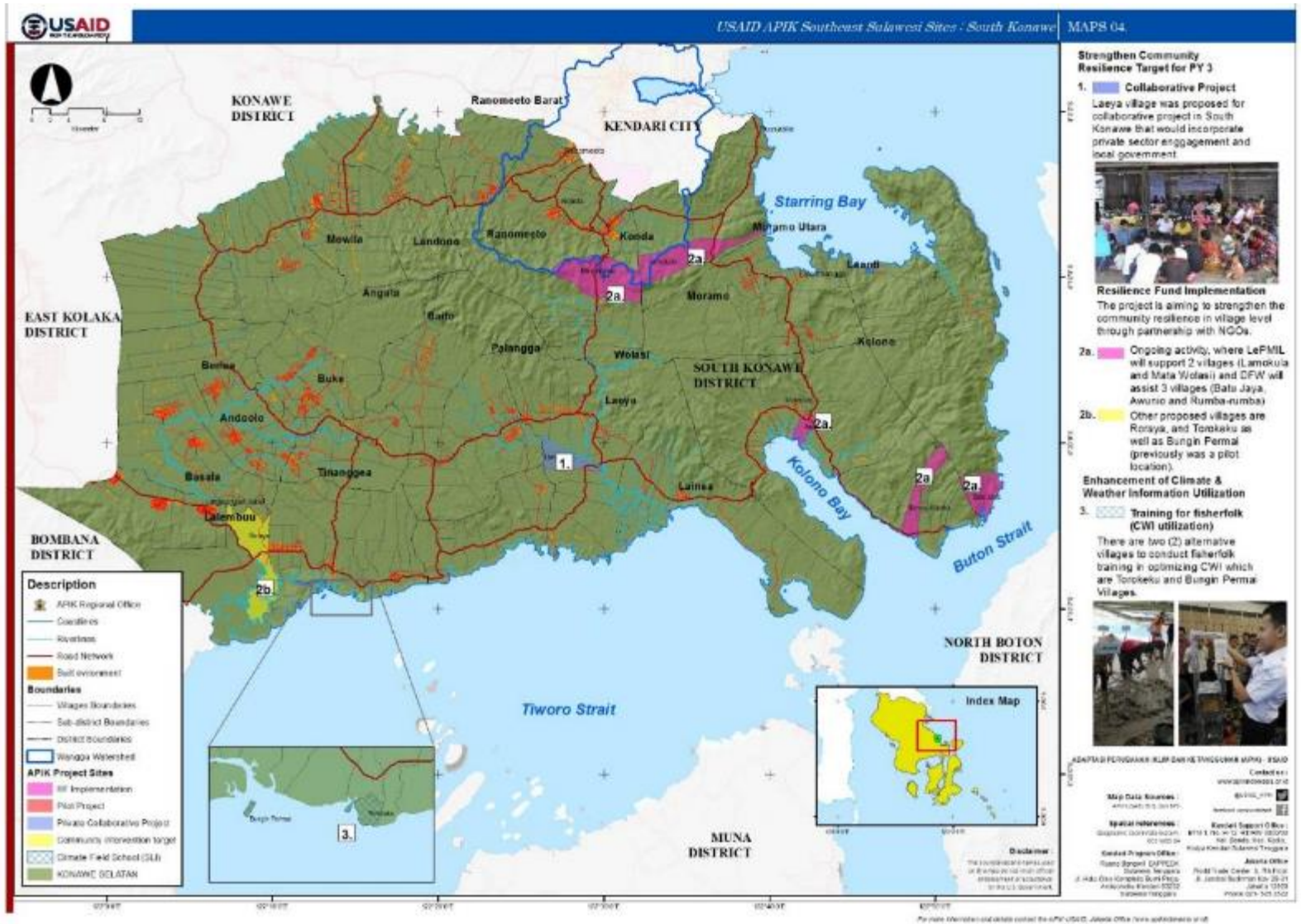
Abandoned seaweed netting in Bungin Permai Village, South Konawe

During this year of program implementation, APIK conducted surveys and baselines on community level resilience in 9 villages in South Konawe.

Based on the assessment, APIK with local government then selected **Bungin Permai in South Konawe as the location for a pilot project**. Bungin Permai is a small village in the south of Laeya district and built on stilts over the sea. People in Bungin Permai are almost exclusively fisherfolk. Based on the baseline assessment, APIK found due to climate and weather changes, fisherfolk in Bungin permai are increasingly prone to disasters such as tidal surges, flooding, storms and also lack of access to clean water. Due to the location, Bungin Permai does not have direct access to fresh water. The community has to buy water from the nearest village which is at least 15-30 minutes away by boat. Currently APIK grantees DFW and LePMIL are working in the remaining 8 villages (Rumba-Rumba, Awunio, Lamokula, Matawolasi, Poasia, Baruga, Laeya and Lapulu) carrying out village level participatory assessments and prioritizing adaptation actions.

Summary of APIK activities in South Konawe can be seen in the map below.

Exhibit 11: Summary of South Konawe Activities



MALUKU

Regional Profile

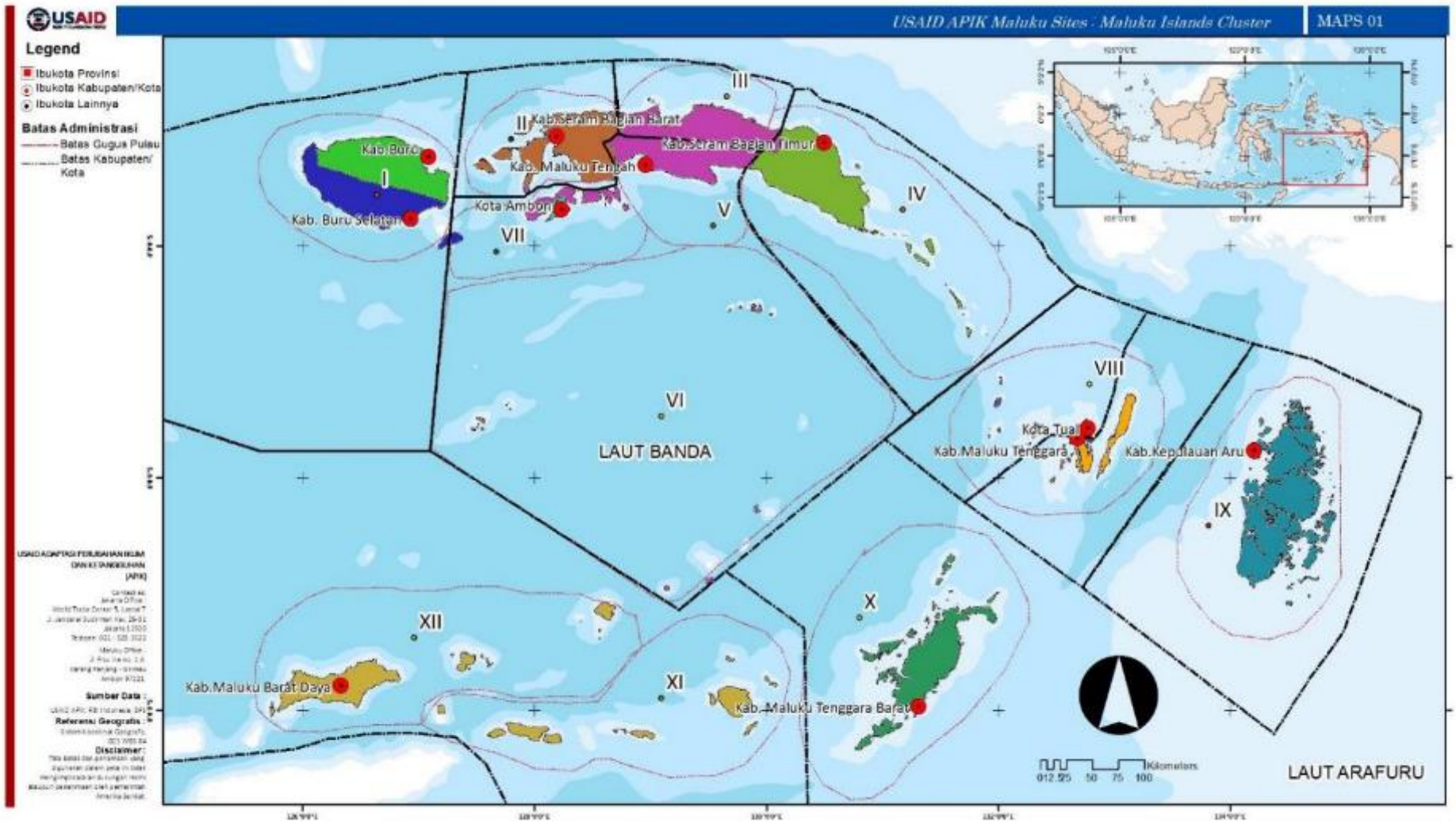
In Maluku, climate change is aggravating livelihood security and producing shifts in labor patterns—from fishing to farming (and back) as well as from rural work to urban employment. Since the conflict ended Ambon city has developed rapidly which has reduced poverty in the city, but in turn, raised the demand for land and other natural resources leading to new developments on sloping and unstable land. In recent years, unpredictable and extreme weather, winds, and tides have run contrary to expected patterns. Traditional fishing has been adversely affected as fish have moved to deeper waters and fish stocks have declined. Many fisherfolk now work at least part time in manual labor, and a great many return to family-owned land and turn to farming as an alternative livelihood. Yet, farming has its own problems because of climate shifts. Farmers state that dry spells have been longer in recent years and productivity has declined.

Maluku has a monsoonal season pattern in the north of the province and localized seasonal patterns in the center and the southern parts of the province. The southern section of Seram Island throughout Maluku Barat Daya has a local seasonal pattern known as the "East Season" (wet season) between May and September. In contrast, the north part of Seram Island and Buru Island are in line with most of the rest of Indonesia whereby the typical dry season extends from April to September.

In Maluku, APIK works in three working areas, City of Ambon, Central Maluku District (specifically the Lease Islands) and Aru District. Ambon's Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) developed a disaster risk assessment in 2012. However, the document is not effectively used by related local government agencies nor revised to address evolving conditions. A policy to improve response capacity is not in place, either in general (e.g. local disaster mitigation plan) nor thematically (e.g. contingency plan and SOPs), to address disaster risk reduction. Like Ambon City, Central Maluku District has no preparedness plan and SOPs that can be used for disaster events. Aru Islands District became a priority area for APIK in mid-2016 and its leadership enthusiastically embraces lessons from other locations. Hence, the district has already established, for example, a Climate and Disaster Risk Forum.

The map on the following page shows Maluku province and highlights island clusters as determined by local government. The clusters are designed to support local development planning and each cluster includes islands with some interdependency. APIK is working in Clusters VII and IX.

Exhibit 12: Map of Maluku Highlighting Island Clusters



MALUKU OVERVIEW

The following section provides details of the main activities that have been carried out during this PY 2 in Maluku. A full detailed list of all activities carried out during PY 2 can be found in Annex D. Within this section, APIK presents PY 2 achievements in Maluku, divided in two subsections; Ambon City plus Central Maluku District and Aru Islands.

CITY OF AMBON and CENTRAL MALUKU (LEASE ISLANDS)

GIS Forum in City of Ambon and GIS Training in Central Maluku District

GIS Forum in Ambon City

Following Geographic Information System (GIS) training facilitated by APIK in Ambon from October 31 to November 6, 2016, **APIK and the participants agreed to form a GIS Forum**. This forum meets every week to discuss and share their knowledge and stories related to their GIS experience in their offices. The participants included people from different background and agencies, such as Urban Planning, Bappeda, Health, Disaster Management, Fisheries and Forestry Agencies.

APIK will continue to support this forum through the APIK team GIS Specialist who acts as an instructor at these gatherings. This forum is a good example of a strong buy in and collaboration with APIK in Ambon, and acknowledges that APIK in Ambon is responding to local needs. In addition APIK carried out regular GIS training for local government including BPBD in Central Maluku District and as a result the BPBD budgeted and purchased a drone to aid their mapping capability in support of disaster preparedness and response.

Integration of Climate and Disaster Risk in Budget Planning

Integrating place-based adaptation in regional planning and budgeting documents is very important in order to assure sustainability of activities and build a better resilience and better development-planning program for the local government. In ***Maluku,*** APIK sees the opportunity of budget advocacy as a strategic approach to influence governments' budget choices in order to achieving clear and specific outcomes related to improving climate and disaster resilience. APIK has succeed to **influencing 6 (six) agencies** in City of Ambon (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan, Dinas Perumahan dan Pemukiman, Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penata Ruang, BPBD and Bappelitbang)* in allocating their budget In improving resilience. Total budget allocated in 2018 Budget document through **APBD in six agencies is IDR 2,380,000,000 (equivalent to USD. 179,622).**

Enhance the Working Group in Enhancing Community Resilience

The Working Group (Pokja) for Climate and Disaster Resilience is a multi-stakeholder forum which serves as a platform for stakeholder cooperation in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction efforts. Throughout all regions, APIK supported this Pokja as one of APIKs strategic partner in increasing awareness and resilience in the village and district level.

In Central Maluku APIK had pushed the local government to legalized Working Group (Pokja) on climate and disaster resilience. On May 2017, Central Maluku Head of District legalized the Pokja through Head of District **Decree No. 800.05.363/ 2017.**

Building Resilience through Disaster Response Unit

APIK continues to find entry points to build awareness on climate and disaster risks within communities more broadly. Based on discussions with local stakeholders, APIK recognizes schools as an effective way for spreading information within the community. The implementation of disaster management unit in schools is part of strategies in reducing the impact of disaster and minimalizing disaster risk. This approach is an important factor for creating disaster preparedness and safety in schools

Collaborating with the local agencies in disaster response (BPBD), APIK conducted a Disaster Preparedness Simulation in June 17, 2017. This simulation involved participants from 5 Junior High Schools (SMPN 1, 7, 8, 11 and 13) in City of Ambon. Students were given knowledge on concepts, characteristics of the disaster, the influence of weather and climate on disaster, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in schools. In addition, method of rescue, evacuation, first aid, school contingency planning and simulation also provided.

During the event, APIK and BPBD also launched a School Disaster Management Unit or ***Unit Siaga Bencana Sekolah*** **(USI BELA**). For the first phase, the unit will exercise their preparedness through simulation in SMPN 5 in the coming quarter.

Building Resilience for Youth

Maluku Governor, Ir. Said Assagaff, in Gubernur Mengajar event

To engage youth in Ambon City on the topic of climate change adaption, USAID APIK and the Maluku Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, a local working group, conducted a "Governor Teaching" (***Gubernur Mengajar***) event for 800 students. During the event on January 25th 2017, the Maluku Governor, Ir. Said Assagaff, emphasized the importance of climate change awareness. Maluku Province is an archipelago of thousands of small islands in eastern Indonesia with a high-risk rating. Based on the data from Maluku Provincial Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), there are 12 main disaster risks in the province, including floods, flash floods, extreme waves and coastal erosion, drought, storms, and landslides being the most frequent disaster event in the province.

Facing those challenges, Governor Assagaff realized that youth have an important role in reducing disaster risk and spreading the message on climate change adaptations. He announced, "It is important to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction issues into curriculum and education materials in school, since Maluku has a high disaster risk. I want this to be finalized within the next year." BPBD, the Local Education Agency (*Dinas Pendidikan*), and Maluku Disaster Risk Reduction Forum have stated their commitment to follow up with the Governor's instruction. USAID APIK will support these parties.

During the event, BPBD shared what youth can do to improve communities' resilience: through developing disaster risk maps at school, formulating Standard Operating Procedures on disaster management, and conducting simulations as well as sharing the information with their families. Prior to the event, USAID APIK also raised awareness on climate change adaptation through a school bulletin board competition. In total, 36 schools participated in the Governor-led event and 9 schools participated in the competition.

Maluku Roadmap for Adaptation (and Mitigation) to Climate Change and Sustainable Development

In Maluku, APIK supported the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in building a sustainable development roadmap in Climate Change Adaptation.

APIK Presentation for Roadmap for Adaptation to Climate Change, Ambon, June 14, 2017.

This roadmap will identify the strategic gaps and opportunities between government agencies with regard to an effective climate change strategy. On June 17, 2017, APIK and KLHK conducted a discussion on building Roadmap for Adaptation (and Mitigation) to Climate Change and Sustainable Development. The roadmap will also identify the potential challenges and needs that will be faced in the process of preparing the roadmap. These challenges include how to integrate the implementation of the roadmap to planning and budgeting.

Within this meeting, KLHK's Director General for Climate Change, Dr. Nur Masripatin stated the importance of multi stakeholder communication and coordination and enhancing people's capacity in facing the effect of climate change. Following this meeting, **Maluku's Governor declared Governors Decree No. 97.a/2017 on Expert Team and Membership** of the roadmap team and included APIK representatives as team members.

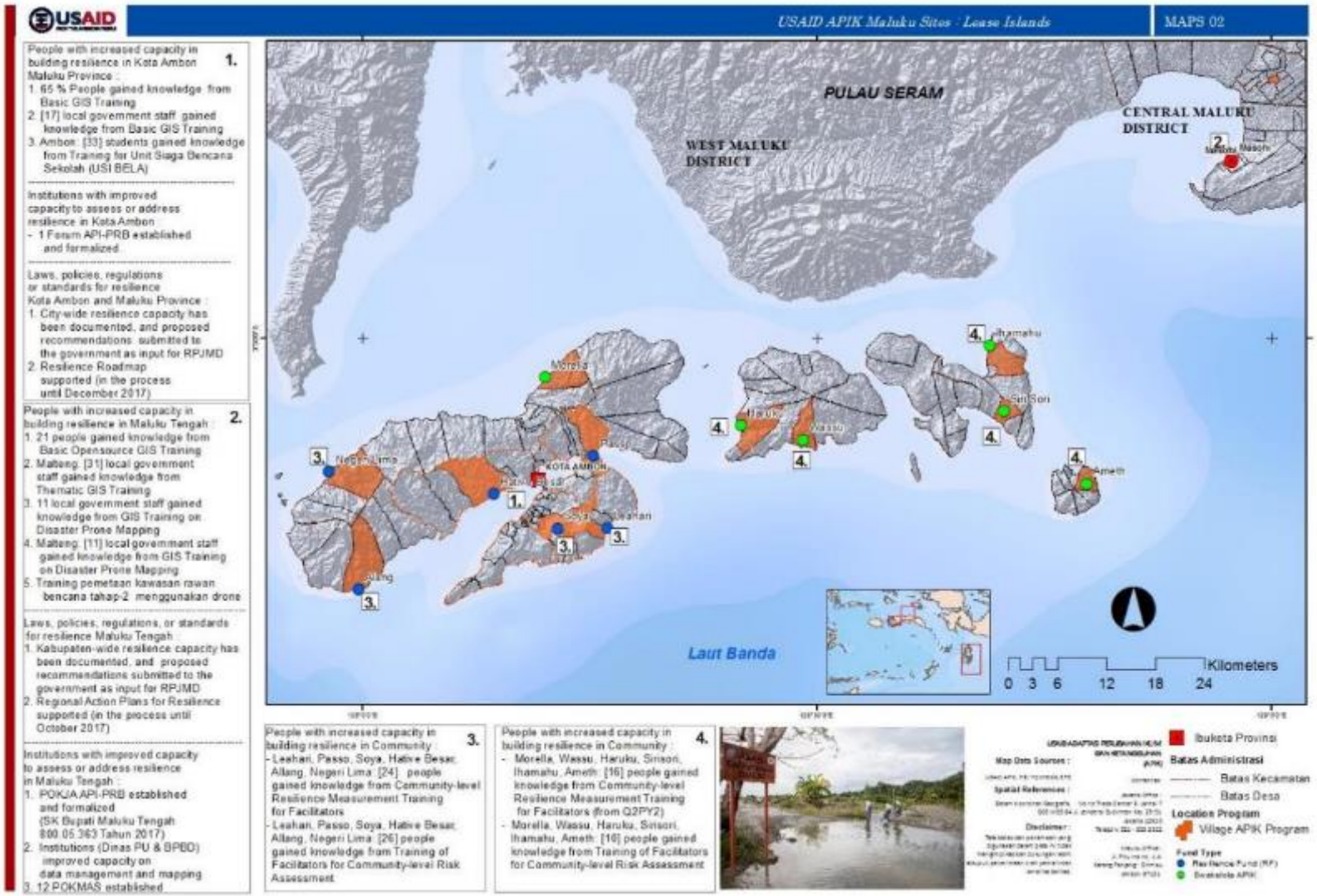
Engaging Lease Islands Communities in Risk Assessment and Local Resilience Action Planning

APIK used a fully participatory process to support communities in risk assessments and action planning. In order to ensure the risk assessment and action plan are an effective reference for village planning and budgeting, the communities were involved from the beginning of the process. With support from APIK, community members identified climate and disaster risks in their respective villages and then took part in developing resilience action plans. The purpose of these plans is to inform and influence Village Development Planning to access funds from the Government (Village Funds) for these priority actions. The engagement has created an inclusive process that resulted in commitment for concrete actions for building resilience. In addition, through training and involvement in the process, the community are now able to develop future risk assessments and local resilience action plans themselves with the help of community facilitators that were also trained by APIK. The community of Haruku, Wassu, Siri-Sori, Ihamahu and Ameth now have carried out their own risk assessment and action plans. For instance, given that Ihamahu has drought risk, they are prioritizing a water retention basin for household use as well as a clove and nutmeg nursery. In Haruku with coastal erosion issues, they are prioritizing mangrove planting. In Wassu a clove and nutmeg nursery, in Siri-Sori a wave break

to prevent erosion and in Ameth they are prioritizing improved climate and weather information through a centrally located display screen.

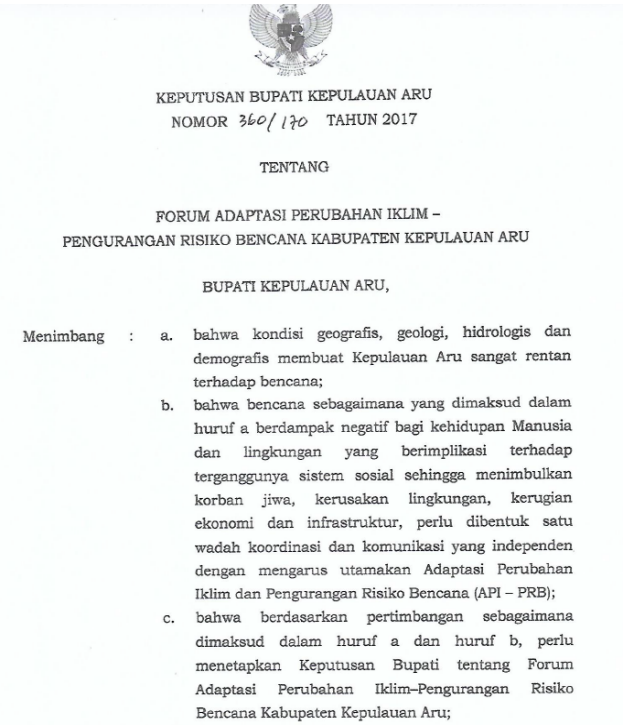
A map summarizing APIK activities and locations in Ambon as well as the Lease Islands can be found in exhibit 13 on the following page.

Exhibit 13: Summary of APIK Activities in Ambon City and Lease Islands



ARU ISLANDS DISTRICT

Establishment of Community Working Group to Build Community Resilience



KEPUTUSAN BUPATI KEPULAUAN ARU
NOMOR 360/170 TAHUN 2017

TENTANG

FORUM ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM –
PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA KABUPATEN KEPULAUAN ARU

BUPATI KEPULAUAN ARU,

Menimbang :

a. bahwa kondisi geografis, geologi, hidrologis dan demografis membuat Kepulauan Aru sangat rentan terhadap bencana;
b. bahwa bencana sebagaimana yang dimaksud dalam huruf a berdampak negatif bagi kehidupan Manusia dan lingkungan yang berimplikasi terhadap terganggunya sistem sosial sehingga menimbulkan korban jiwa, kerusakan lingkungan, kerugian ekonomi dan infrastruktur, perlu dibentuk satu wadah koordinasi dan komunikasi yang independen dengan mengarus utamakan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (API – PRB);
c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Bupati tentang Forum Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim–Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru;

Head of Aru District Decree on climate and disaster resilience working group.

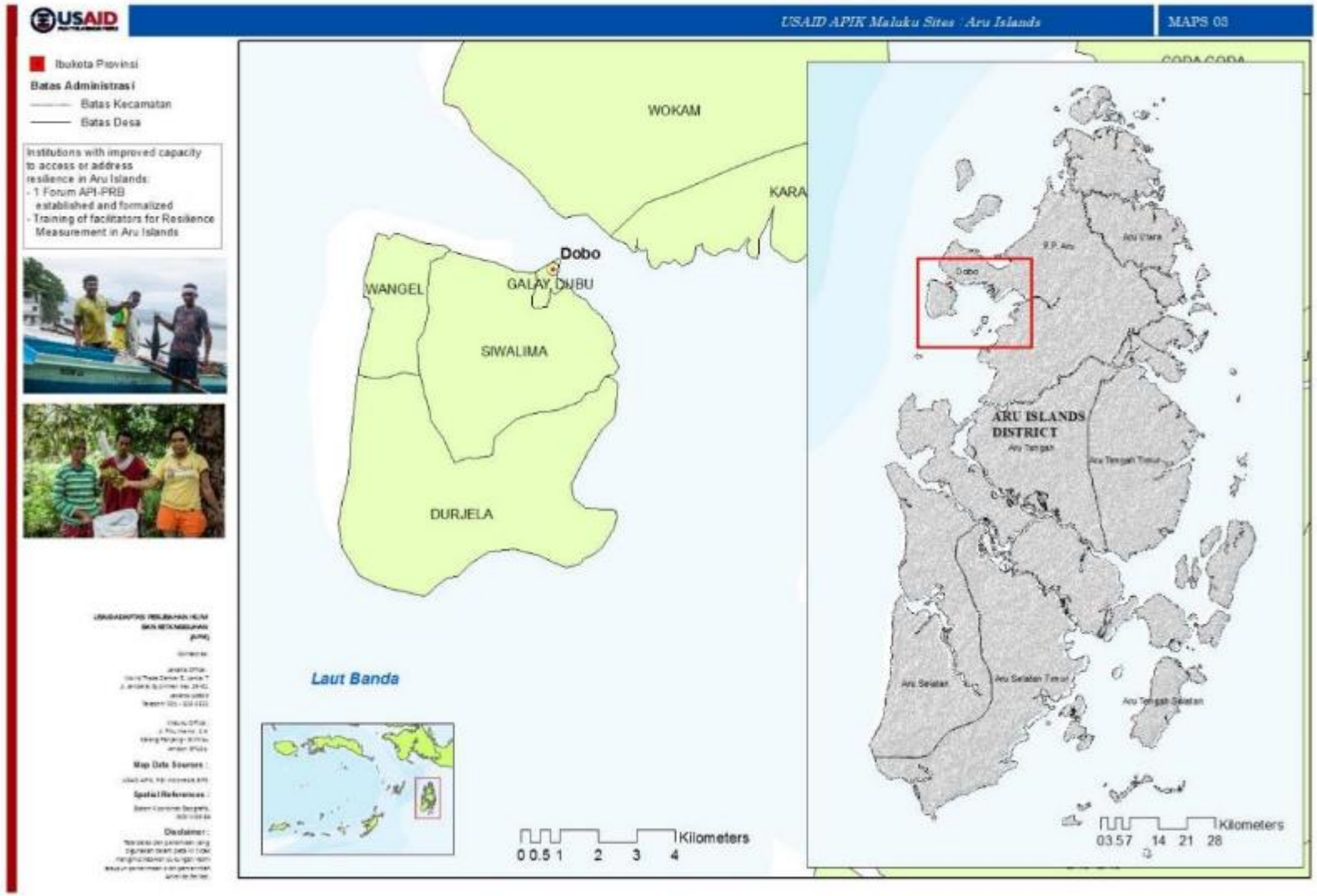
During the past quarter, APIK facilitated the formation of community working group in eight villages. The working groups will identify ways to address each village's vulnerability and build village specific resilience strategies. APIK and the community in the villages recognized that the villages are prone to weather extremes and slow onset climate risks. Hence, they need to form the working group as a platform for collaborative efforts among the community to respond to any hydro-meteorological threat.

The Working Group (Pokja) for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction is a multi-stakeholder forum which serves as a platform for stakeholder cooperation in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) efforts. Throughout all region, APIK supported this Pokja as one of APIK strategic partner in increasing awareness and resilience in the village and district level.

In this quarter, APIK assisted Aru District Government in legalizing decree **No. 360/170/2017** on climate change and disaster resilience working group. This has become one of major achievements of APIK in Aru. This decree will be opening a lot of possibilities in engaging Aru District Government to work with APIK. APIK has hired a Field Coordinator to be based in Aru Islands and this has helped significantly with operating there. It is more than 2 hours to fly to Aru from Ambon City and it is a very remote and challenging location to work in.

A map summarizing APIK activities in Aru can be found in exhibit 14 on the following page.

Exhibit 14: Summary of APIK Activities in Aru



SECTION 4: CROSS-CUTTING

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

ESTABLISHING/ LEVERAGING PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL RESILIENCE

APIK's engagement with private sector in PY2 has resulted in the identification of potential local businesses in the three target provinces and the completion of a business perception survey. A strategy for PSE has been formulated and is being implemented. During PY2 APIK has reached out, engaged, and maintained relationships with a wider range of key businesses, including US-based companies. APIK has reached out to multinational corporations like Nestle, Unilever, DuPont, Mondelez, Cargill, Louis Dreyfus Company, BASF, Mars, Coca-Cola and also leading national companies like Astra International, Indofood Sukses Makmur, KIBIF, and ACA Insurance as well as companies based in APIK working areas such as Bank Jatim, Kalla Kakao, Harta Samudera, PT Aneka Sumber Tata Bahari/ASTB, and PT Jatinom. APIK also took the opportunity to reach out to business associations such as the American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham), Sustainable Coffee Platform Indonesian (SCOPI), the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN), Ethical Tea Partnership, Indonesian Seaweed Association (ARLI), and Fisheries Association of Indonesia (AP2HI).

To date four companies (Bank Sultra, ACA Insurance, Jatinom Indah Poultry, and MAIPARK) have committed to establishing cooperation with APIK. APIK will work on a partnership agreement that will lay out the business model and formulation of the cooperation. In addition, Intel funded a joint event to introduce computer technology for disaster reduction efforts for students, technology practitioners, and disaster mitigation agency of Malang City. Intel was later engaged in the competition on ARG (Automatic Rain Gauge). APIK encourages local makers community to take part in the competition, while Intel provided training on Information Communication and Technology (ICT). The ARG will later be replicated and installed in APIK's locations to help build local resilience.

A series of meeting with East Java CSR Forum has resulted in common understanding and willingness for a collaboration to strengthen local resilience beyond the CSR. Board of members of the CSR Forum is eager to work with APIK to formulate a joint action building on the VAs as well as CSR Forum's priority.

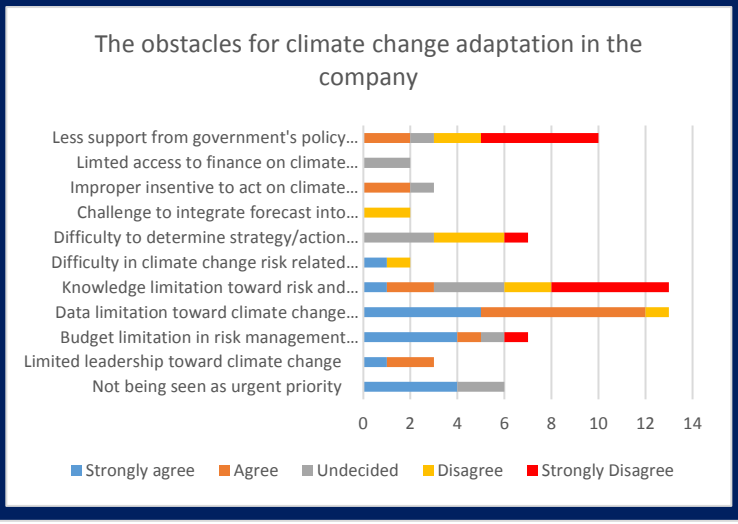
At the national level, APIK initiated a discussion with the newly appointed Director of Community Empowerment at BNPB to develop a framework for collaboration with regards to the engagement of private sector in the DRR. This will strengthen APIK collaboration with BNPB where in PY2 APIK conducted the Resilience Assessment in 11 districts/cities with collaboration with Directorate of Disaster Risk Reduction of BNPB.

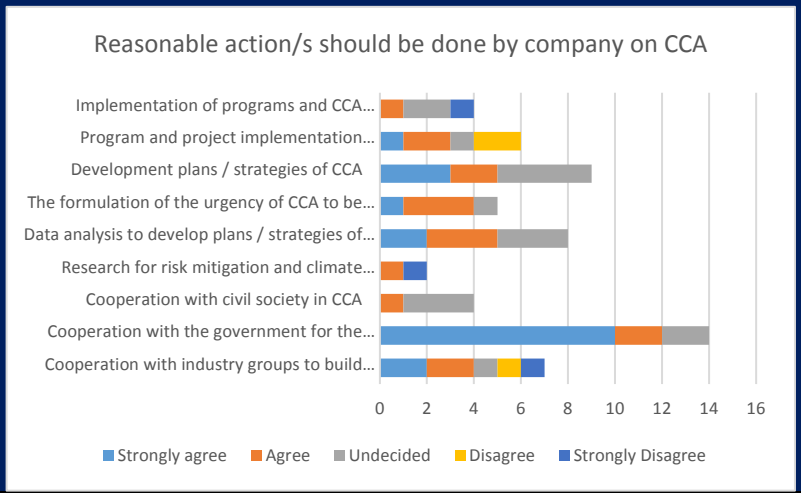
The exhibit below summarizes findings from the perception survey. The full report can be found in Annex E.

Exhibit 15: Summary findings of Business Perception Survey[5]

The survey has found key information as follows:

- The understanding of respondents about climate change is quite diverse. In general, their understanding on climate change is the abnormality in climate and weather patterns caused by human activities.
- The most relevant impact to business within the company is leaning to extreme weather and damage of infrastructure, increasing temperature, and changes in consumer demand.
- Climate change has impacted the supply chain, reduced production capacity, and increased operation costs. Surprisingly, the survey found that creating new product/s as a positive impact from the climate change (in terms of business).
- All respondents claimed that their company need weather information, albeit in different forms and use. For many, BMKG is definitely the main source of information, although some respondents question accuracy and instead rely on multiple sources to improve weather predictions.





[5] Business Perception Survey has been conducted in East Java, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, and in Jakarta (for Multi-National Companies). The survey applied purposive sampling method and tap into a total of 30 market actors consisting of 6 companies from East Java, 8 companies from Southeast Sulawesi, 6 companies from Maluku, and 10 companies in Jakarta (Multi-National Companies and national companies). The data collection and interviews were conducted during February – September 2017.

- Despite its priority as a disrupter, not all of the respondents understand or have clear steps and executable plans to address CCA and DRR. Some companies are more advanced than others with standard of procedures and well planned systems.
- In relation to CCA, the private sector still hopes that the government can play their role to support businesses.

The key uptake that are beneficial for APIK are:

(1) The importance of climate risk management that needs to be embedded in their business strategy. APIK then can have engagement particularly on this issue to improve their resilience through providing tools and training/workshop.

(2) The need for the weather and climate information as APIK then can facilitate the link to the providers of weather and climate information (i.e. BMKG) or collaborate with CWI providers to develop more user friendly access and information for private actors.

(3) The willingness to cooperate with the government to create a CCA strategy. APIK may facilitate both private and public goals on its resilience (i.e. facilitate to setup/develop coordination platform dialogue public-private for CCA-DRR, PPP, and/or joint action beyond CSR)

Status of the engagement with companies in PY2 are as follows:

Company	Status
1. Bank Sultra	Committed to piloting for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in South Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi
2. ACA Insurance	Committed to piloting for CSA in South Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi
3. Jatinom Indah Poultry	Committed to having a joint effort for the development of tools on CCA for private
4. Reinsurance MAIPARK	Committed to having a joint effort with APIK for piloting of Weather Index Insurance (WII) in East Java
5. SYNGENTA Foundation Indonesia	Committed to having a joint effort with APIK for piloting of weather index insurance in East Java
6. Bank Indonesia Kendari Office	Has requested proposal for collaboration in seaweed and fishery sector in Southeast Sulawesi
7. SCOPI	Open for collaboration to integrate climate and disaster resilience and CWIS in the SCOPI's training modules (training on Good Agriculture Practices for farmers)

RESILIENCE FUND

Within Project Year 2 implementation, APIK has channelled **IDR 4,093,076,109 (equivalent to USD 308,911.40)** through the grant mechanism. The first two grants were initiated in PY 1 and ended/closed in PY 2. The completed grantees are PATTIRO in East Java and University of Haluoleo (UHO) in Southeast Sulawesi. PATTIRO worked in six villages in Malang, East Java, while UHO worked in four villages in Starring Bay, South Konawe District.

Within the grant implementation, PATTIRO initiated the formulation of six Pokjas in all six villages, and successfully influenced village budgeting to include climate and disaster resilience activities into those villages planning documents. While in South Konawe, UHO conducted program activities in assembling fishing pads and bio-reef-tech in four villages in South Konawe. Within the project year, they formed Community Working Group (Pokjamas) in those four villages to implement the project and ensuring the sustainability of the project.

On May – August 2017, APIK channeled another four grants in all the regions. Two grantees were working in Southeast Sulawesi (Destructive Fishing Watch and LePMIL) and another two grantees are working in East Java (PATTIRO) and Maluku (Walang Perempuan)

The table below provides a summary of resilience fund grants to date.

Table 2: Resilience Fund Grants

Grantees	Working Area	Brief Description of Grant
Phase 1		
Yayasan PATTIRO	East Java, Malang District Six Villages (Ngroto, Ngabab, Karangsari, Wonokerto, Gajahrejo, Sumber Agung)	Improve awareness and capacity of villagers and village government in six villages in Malang District, to respond and integrate climate and disaster resilience into village government work plan and village fund allocation. This activity included community level pilot projects. With support from this grant each village has completed its own risk profile and action plan. For example both Ngroto and Ngabab villages have a flooding issue as a result of poor local drainage system combined with solid waste management issues. The two locations have installed solid waste composters and recycling plants to reduce the solid waste issue. In Sumber Agung they often experience drought. The village installed a pipeline from a natural water source to the existing village communal system. The system serves approximately 50 households.
LPPM UHO	Southeast Sulawesi, South Konawe District 4 Villages (Tanjung Tiram, Puasana,	To introduce and test Bio-reef technology to rehabilitate coral reefs and improve the livelihood, and increase productivity of traditional fishing industry in Starring Bay, South Konawe. The four coastal villages rely on capture fishery for their livelihoods. As a result of dying coral reef caused by climate change as well as by fish bombing practiced by fisher folks from outer villages, community

	Lalowaru, Wawatu)	members now need to go far out to sea to catch fish. In addition as a result of the reef destruction there is increased coastal erosion impacting the villages. UHO introduced bio-reef technology to help rejuvenate coral reefs in the area reducing coastal erosion and also encouraging the return of reef fish. Once functional, the fisherfolk from the four villages can use the nearby waters to catch fish. At the same time, UHO carried out advocacy work to stop further fish bombing in the area.
Phase 2		
Yayasan Walang Perempuan	Maluku, Ambon Island 6 Villages (Leihari, Passo, Soya, Hative Besar, Allang, Negeri Lima)	Build Community resilience in reducing the climate and disaster risks in Ambon Island, Maluku Province by improving traditional wisdom of Nanaku and Sasi with climate and weather information services. As of the end of PY2, the work of Walang Perempuan is still ongoing. They have identified local wisdom/knowledge in the six villages related to seasonal forecasting and have discussed with local BMKG office ways to integrate modern climate and weather information into these traditional systems. While the local resilience action plan is being developed, a climate and weather information display is among the options that may be installed in the village.
Yayasan PATTIRO	East Java, Blitar District 2 Villages (Semen and Sutojayan)	Improve capacity of community and local government in dealing with impacts of weather based natural disasters such as flood and landslide in Blitar District. Sutojayan often experiences flooding issue as the location is relatively low lying, while the catchment area upstream is degraded. The local resilience action planning indicates that land/forest rehabilitation is an important recommendation for a long term solution. As a result the village is starting collaboration with forest management including the government agency Perhutani. Similarly, Sutojayan also has flooding issues caused by inadequate drainage system and exacerbated by more frequent storms with heavy rainfall. So, improvement of local drainage system and contingency planning for flooding are options for the local action plan currently being developed.
Destructive Fishing Watch (DFW) Indonesia	Southeast Sulawesi, South Konawe 3 Villages (Rumba-rumba,	Build awareness and capacity of vulnerability communities in integration of climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction in village development and improve mangrove ecosystem. In addition implement climate weather information services to build resilience in South Konawe district. Awunio and Rumba-rumba

	Awunio, and Batujaya)	have experienced flooding events that are intensifying over the recent years, while Batujaya has experienced coastal erosion. DFW is working with the 3 villages on the risk assessment and local resilience action planning. For example, given that there is aquaculture fishery in Awunio, DFW is working to improve community livelihoods through working with fish farmers on how to reduce flooding of their fish ponds which cause the fish or shrimp to be washed away. In the two other villages, DFW is working with the communities on dealing with flooding and coastal erosion issues.
Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Pesisir dan Pedalaman (LePMIL)	Southeast Sulawesi, South Konawe, and Kendari 5 Villages (Matawolasi, Lamokula; Kelurahan: Poasia, Baruga, and Lapulu)	Increase awareness, integrate climate adaptation and build resilience of local government and communities in Wanggu watershed using a landscape approach. The two villages in South Konawe have high landslide risk, particularly during the wet season, while the three villages in Kendari have flooding issues. LePMIL is working in the five villages to rehabilitate the watershed through collaboration with key stakeholders, e.g. the watershed management agency and the forest management agency, including advocacy for planning and budgeting at village level as well as local government level.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender equality and female empowerment are central to achieving APIK's objective of improving the management of climate and disaster risk in Indonesia. USAID's initial gender analysis on the intersection of gender and climate change in Indonesia suggested that many of the gender inequalities related to climate change adaptation are due to pre-existing and sometimes historic inequalities. Such as disparities in land ownership, unequal division of labor, traditional household roles and the relation of those roles to environmental conditions, levels of and access to education, access to decision-makers and decision-making process, access to social and financial support systems, control over natural resources, and access to health services.

The analysis went on to conclude that because of the wide variety of cultures and social structures in Indonesia, there is no one perfect solution to gender equality in climate change adaptation that will span the entirety of the country which reinforces the place based approach of APIK. APIK is conducting contextually based gender mainstreaming activities in each region.

FGD on Women's Participation in CCA-DRR

On June 15, 2017, APIK conducted a focus group discussions to map Opportunities and Constraints to Enhance/ Strengthen Women's Participation in the Context of Climate and Disaster Resilience. The FGD was attended by representatives of the following Ministries: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Statistics Agency, Ministry of Tourism, National Planning Agency, Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Health.

APIK Gender Specialist, Irmia Fitiyah, leads the discussion on APIK Gender FGD, Jakarta, June 15, 2017

Based on this FGD, APIK and the participants from various stakeholders (Government Agencies, CSOs and academics) are able to map threats and opportunities in increasing/strengthening woman participation in the context of disaster resilience.

Prior to holding the FGD, APIK attended the Gender Workshop in Collaborating, Learning and Adapting Workshop organized by USAID. Based on the workshop, there are three main gender issues of concern to USAID. These main issues are:

(1) Reducing gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services. APIK potential project adaptation will be on gender budgeting in the context of disaster resilience.

(2) Reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities. APIK will conduct this through (a) assessing the link between climate change/disaster with Gender Based Violence (GBV) (in Indonesia there is no specific report regarding this issue); (b) budget allocation for GBV in the context of disaster resilience (proceeding gender budgeting training);

(3) Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies. APIK method to address the issue is through encouraging women to actively participate in public decision making

On quantity of female of participation, we have reached 50% so far; while for quality of female participation will be assessed before final report of this year.

Gender Budgeting Advocacy

In line with APIK strategy in budget advocacy, APIK Gender Specialist, conducted training on gender budgeting in Ambon on September 26 – 28, 2017. The training began with an in-depth exposition on basic concepts of gender budgeting: the meaning of 'gender', and budgets in the context of principles of good governmental practice. They incorporated these with good practices and lessons learnt all around the world, such as sex-disaggregated statistics and time-use data, budget planning and programming, and gender-aware policy appraisal and beneficiary assessments.

Gender responsive budget initiatives are strategies for assessing and changing budgetary processes and policies so that expenditures and revenues reflect the differences and inequalities between women and men in incomes assets, decision-making power, and service needs and social responsibilities for care. The training attended by 26 participants from the City of Ambon and provincial government officials. The output of the training is to produce Gender Budget Statement using Gender Pathway Analysis. The budget statement will be mandating each agencies in implementing gender based program in their program.

Gender Budgeting Training, Ambon, September 26-28 2017

Gender Focal Point in Southeast Sulawesi

In Southeast Sulawesi, **APIK Regional Manager, Buttu Madika**, was appointed as a Gender Focal Point (GFP) by the local government at provincial level. The gender focal point position has the role to support to implement gender mainstreaming in the Government of Southeast Sulawesi work program. The GFPs serve as the contact and resource persons within their organizations and help raise awareness and understanding of gender-related issues, and promote the application of the Gender Mainstreaming Checklist or the concept in the daily work of their staff. This appointment of APIK Regional Manager, demonstrates the positive relationship between APIK Southeast Sulawesi and the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government.

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

As a way to disseminate USAID APIK activities and progress to stakeholders, the Communication, Outreach and Knowledge Management (COKM) Team distributes an e-newsletter[6] every two months. During PY 2, COKM team has distributed e-newsletter in March, May, and August 2017. Specifically for Maluku Province, a printed newsletter is produced quarterly and to date there are two editions of Maluku newsletter published in July and September 2017. Currently APIK sends its newsletter to more than 500 contacts.

During PY 2 implementation APIK COKM team had conducted several activities in regions, especially with the media. Complete report on media coverage during PY2 can be found in Annex F. The COKM activities are:

Commemorating International Women's Day

APIK Media Discussion in Ambon, Maluku

During this year, APIK has conducted several media activities to increase awareness of climate change adaptation and the impact of climate change on women and children and encourage more accurate media coverage particularly at the subnational level. APIK also used these events to share lessons learned

APIK commemorates International Women's Day that is celebrated every year on March 8. COKM team support Gender Specialist to conduct media discussion event on March 8 in partnership with Southeast Sulawesi Women Alliance (ALPEN SULTRA). In Maluku, interactive dialogue was held on March 17, 2017. In East Java, since it is also related to water issue, not only International Women's Day the, the media discussion conducted in Surabaya on March 22, 2017 also use the World Water Day momentum.

2016 Disaster Kaleidoscope

APIK conducted four media workshops: two events in East Java, and one event in both Kendari and Ambon. These events were held in order to take the lessons learned from natural disasters, and educate media on the importance of disaster risk reduction which can either mitigate or reduce the impact of disasters when they occur.

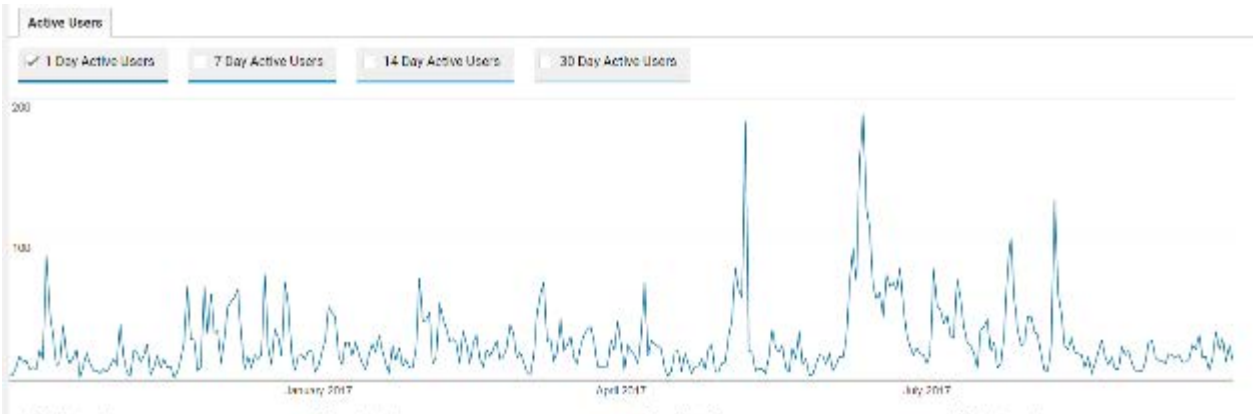
Media Discussion on Kaleidoscope of Hydrometeorology Disasters in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi

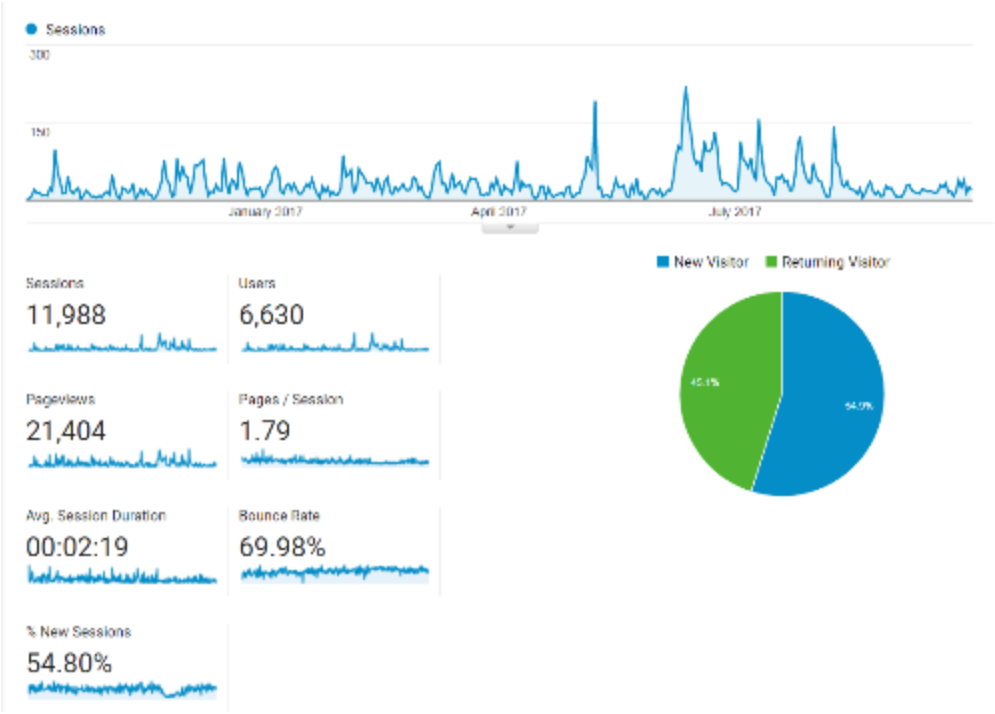
During these events, APIK also emphasized the importance of using good climate and weather information services in disaster management. Media plays an important role in information dissemination to the public. APIK will continue to strengthen the collaboration with media as the project progresses.

[6] http://apikindonesia.or.id/id/publications/newsletter-regional-maluku-edisi-ii
http://mailchi.mp/2a6946daf2e1/fname-mari-kerja-bersama-usaid-apik-untuk-ketangguhan-indonesia-merdeka-976165

APIK Website Analytics Summary

Exhibit 16: Overview of APIK website during PY 2 period





SECTION 5: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD

The following table summarizes challenges encountered by APIK during this reporting period and the proposed solutions implemented or planned to reduce the impact of these challenges.

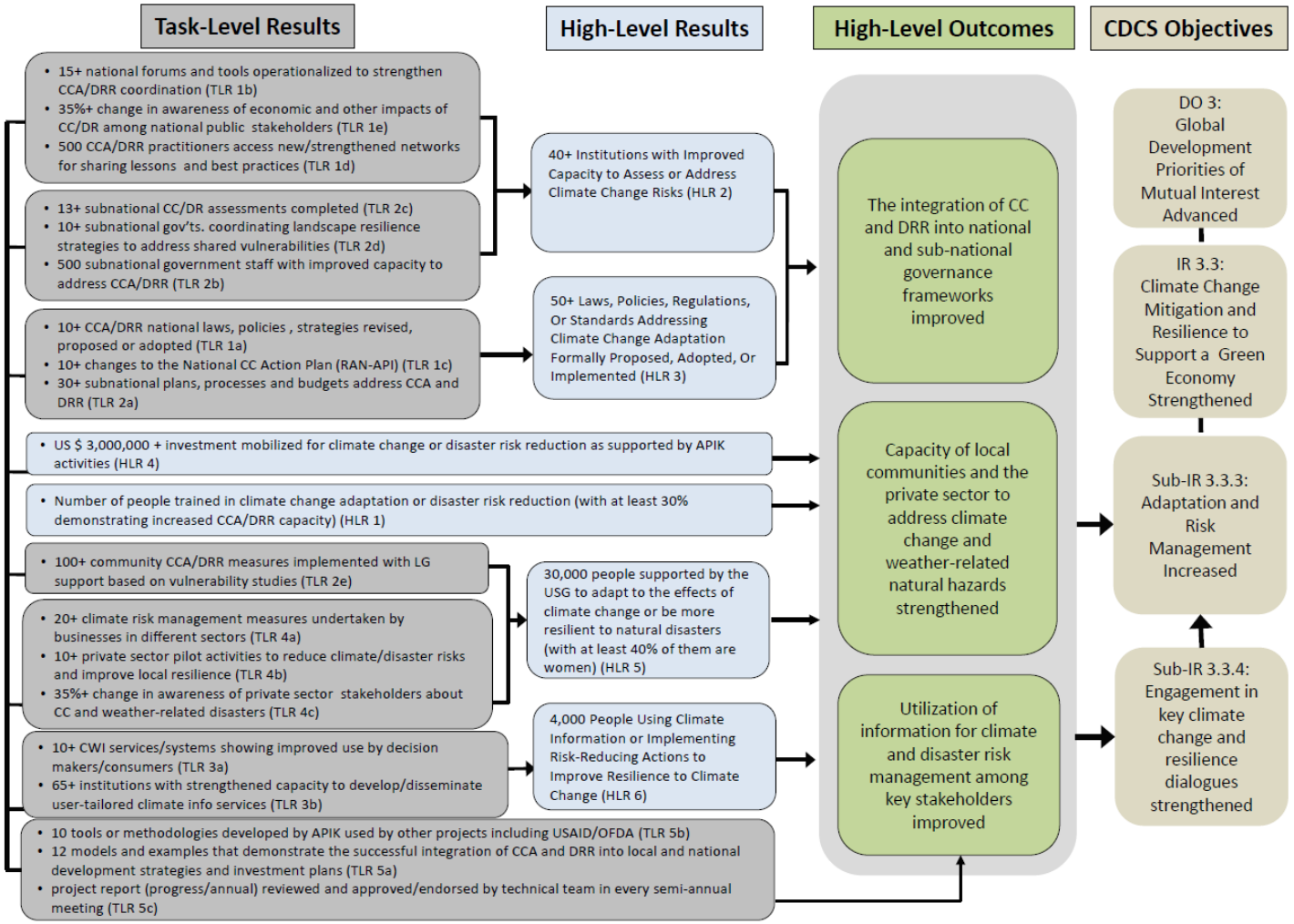
Table 3: Challenges, Impact and Action Taken

Challenges	Impact	Action taken
The changes of personnel in local government (provincial and district/city) as well as elections in February 2017 have led to the team having to build new relationships and reschedule some activities. Changes of personnel also took place in private corporations that will potentially be APIK's partners.	This has caused some delays in implementation as APIK team members had to spend time briefing and building new relationships. Also, for several weeks around the time of the elections in mid-February workshops with local government were hard to arrange and the VA process (particularly in Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi) was delayed as a result.	The APIK team had invested considerable time from the start of the project until now at developing strong relationships with partners at national and local level. The result of this was that even though some government personnel changed positions the project was very well known in local government and as such new relationships did not have to be started from zero. The team worked very hard to arrange VA events with local government as soon as possible after the elections and also used this as an opportunity to introduce new government officials to the project and build capacity.
Communication with the Technical Team (*Tim Teknis*) was highlighted this past program year when the validity of an MOU signing event was questioned. These MOUs with APIK are being requested by local government but the TCA is suggesting that APIK should not sign MOUs with local government and this is causing confusion.	MOUs are needed with many local government authorities to formalize relationships and provide clarity on roles and responsibilities. Without MOUs it is challenging for example to help establish and formalize working groups for climate change action at the sub-national government and local level. A lot of time and energy is utilized in dealing with these administrative issues.	The Standard Operating Procedures were finalized. It is hoped that the SOP will help clarify communication. Bi-weekly updates are being sent to the Technical Team to provide more regular updates. An APIK liaison officer is based in KLHK to facilitate communication on a more regular basis.
As disaster events took place in APIK' locations, e.g. big flooding events hit Southeast Sulawesi, particularly Kendari and South Konawe during the quarter, APIK received requests from the local governments for assistance on emergency responses.	A few partners particularly at local government were asking why APIK could not provide assistance on emergency response The events, e.g. flooding at Kendari caused loss and damages on people's live and livelihood including infrastructure. During the period, APIK had to	APIK reiterated that the project is focused on disaster risk reduction, not emergency response. In particular, APIK Team encouraged and facilitated the local government of Kendari City to develop contingency plan and conduct drill/simulation on flooding event which is part of building capacity disaster risk reduction.

Challenges	Impact	Action taken
	reschedule activities as local government offices were closed as well as APIK staff had difficulties to work normally.	During the flooding event in Kendari/Sultra, APIK staffs were allowed to work from home, while ensuring that all APIK staff were safe.
Data availability for the vulnerability assessments (VA) was an issue for certain sectors/ locations, while the VA is important tool for advocacy purpose.	Local government and other stakeholders need a complete assessment for their reference in planning and budgeting.	APIK worked with experts and local government partners to develop required data/maps or develop proxy data and built consensus among them. Draft VA was consulted with broad stakeholders and decision makers to build consensus.
The Regional Manager (RM) for East Java resigned.	The East Java office is one of the busiest APIK offices and the team were stretched until a replacement RM was identified although the impact on activities was not significant.	While searching for a replacement the Governance Specialist of East Java was appointed to be the acting RM and the Jakarta team supported as much as possible. APIK was quickly able to identify a strong new RM who started work with the team at the beginning of April and quickly got up to speed on the project and activities.
The Private Sector component of APIK has not been progressing as well as anticipated. In large part, this is due to personnel issues, with the Private Sector Engagement Specialist unable to meet the demands of the position who then resigned from APIK.	Private Sector Engagement is an incredibly important component of APIK and whilst some headway has been made with companies in East Java and at National Level there have been no strong partnerships established as yet.	While waiting for the PSE Advisor LTTA who was on board in early August, an STTA was hired to basically create a roadmap and foundation for a more comprehensive programming going forward. APIK discussed with several private corporations on results of the VA and CWIS both to raise awareness on impact of climate change and advocate the private sector to respond to it with support from APIK.
The GIS Specialist and Field Coordinator Kendari from the Southeast Sulawesi office took extended leave during the same period for family reasons.	Potential delays of some GIS activities and also day to day work with communities in Kendari City	APIK hired STTA to cover the temporarily vacant positions and as a result activities continued as normal.
The Field Coordinator for Ambon Island resigned.	Some activities at village level were delayed.	APIK assigned another FC to take care of the activities in the villages and assigned a Specialist to help the FC with the supervision and guidance.

SECTION 6: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Exhibit 17: APIK Result Framework



INDICATOR RESULT

The tables below detail APIK performance regarding *High Level Results (HLRs) and Task Level Results (TLRs) during PY2*. During this year, there have been a number of notable results achieved. For example the team surpassed the target for the PY 2 overall achievement for **TLR 1d** *(Number of CCA/DRR practitioners that access new/strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels)* and **TLR 2a** *(Number of local government plan, budgets, process that integrate CCA/DRR Best Practices)*. In addition, for **HLR 3** (Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national/subnational level) APIK has already achieved 90% of the total PY 2 target. The graph below shows achievement to date by high level result against life of project targets. As can be seen from this graph APIK needs to increase efforts with regard to HLR 1, HLR 4 and HLR 6 whereas HLR 2,3 and 5 are on target. The APIK team is confident of reaching all targets by the end of the project.

Exhibit 18: Graph Representation of HLR Achievement to date against the Life of Project (LOP) Targets

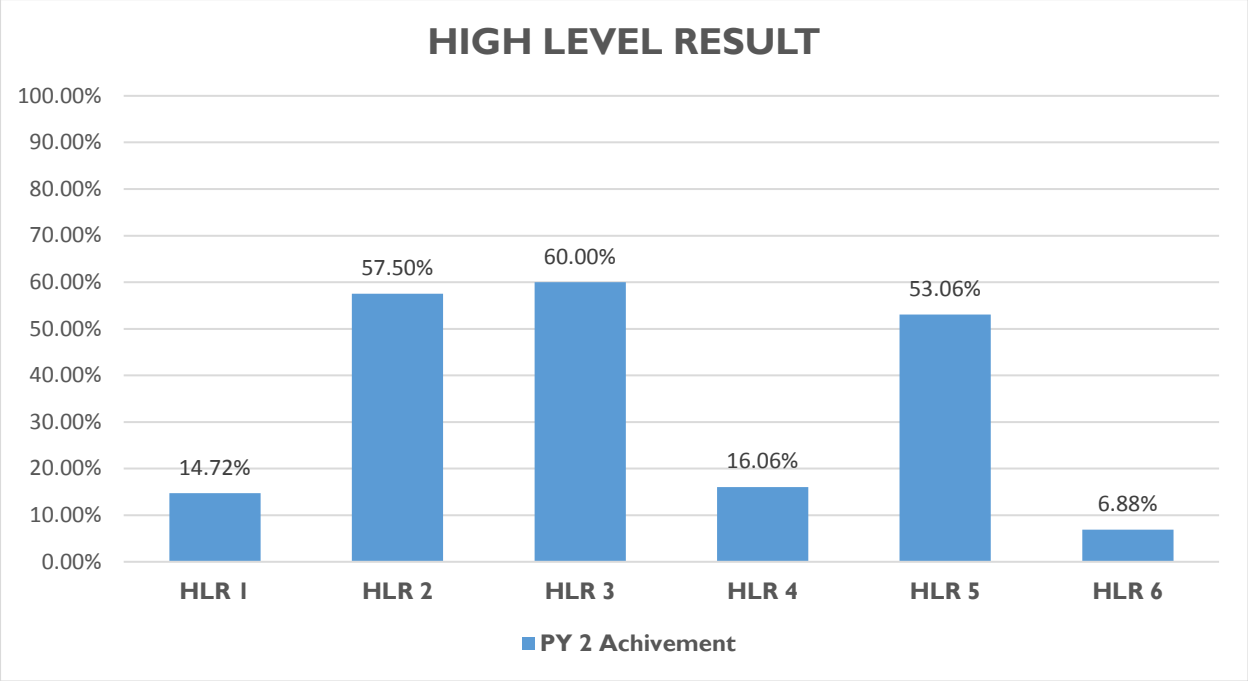


Exhibit 19: Results Tables

HIGH LEVEL RESULT						
HLR 1. People participating in CCA/DRR training programs and activities						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of people trained in climate change adaptation or disaster risk reduction (with at least 30% demonstrating increased CCA/DRR capacity)	Target: People Trained		5,000	30,000		
	Target: Increased Capacity		2,500	9,000		
	Achievement: People Trained	227	2,486	4413	49.72%	14.72%
	Achievement: Increased Capacity	147	2,289	2,459	91.56%	27.32%
HLR 2. National/subnational Institutions with improved capacity to integrate and address climate change and natural disaster risk						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change and natural disaster risks	Target		10	40	100.00%	57.50%
	Achievement	5	23	23		

HLR 3. Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national/subnational level	Target		10	50	100.00%	60.00%
	Achievement	6	29	30		
HLR 4. Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change as supported by USG assistance						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change or disaster risk reduction as supported by USG assistance	Target		$ 0	$3,000,000	0	16.06%
	Achievement	$ 224,905.66	$ 481,684.06	$ 481,684.06		
HLR 5. People supported to adapt to the effects of climate change or be more resilient to natural disasters						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change or be more resilient to natural disasters (with at least 40% women)	Target: People Supported		10,000	30,000		
	Target: Women		4,000	12,000		
	Achievement: People Supported	2750	13,989	15,918	100.00%	53.06%
	Achievement: Women	932	5,057	5,698	100.00%	47.48%

HLR 6. People using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to clmate change or natural disasters						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change or natural disasters	Target		1,000	4,000	27.50%	6.88%
	Achievement	97	275	275		

TASK 1						
TLR 1a. Laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national level						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of national-level laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations	Target		2	10	100.00%	20%
	Achievement	0	2	2		
TLR 1b. National forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/DRR mainstreaming						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/DRR mainstreaming among GOI ministries/agencies both horizontally (between sectors) and vertically (between levels of government).	Target		3	15	66.67%	
	Achievement	0	2	2		13.33%

TLR 1c. Changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level	Target		2	10	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		
TLR 1d. CCA/DRR practitioners access new or strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of CCA/DRR practitioners that access new/strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels	Target		100	500	100.00%	41.40%
	Achievement	0	207	207		
TLR 1e. Increased awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Percent change of awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	Target		35%	35%	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		

TASK 2						
TLR 2a. Local government development plans, processes, budgets and/or operations reflect and address CCA and DRR						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of local government plan, budgets, process that integrate CCA/DRR Best Practices	Target		5	30	100.00%	93.00%
	Achievement	6	27	28		
TLR 2b. Subnational government staff demonstrate improved capacity to address and mainstream CCA/DRR						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of sub-national government staff who demonstrate improved capacity to address and mainstream CCA and DRR	Target		50	500	100%	68%
	Achievement	26	339	339		
TLR 2c. Climate change and disaster risk assessments are completed to inform and prioritize risk reduction, and capacity to update and replicate them is institutionalized						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of risk assessments completed with capacity to update/replicate institutionalized	Target		8	13	12.50%	7.69%
	Achievement	0	1	1		

TLR 2d. Multiple districts coordinating implementation of CCA/DRR measures that improve climate and disaster resilience at the landscape level						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
At least 10 districts coordinating through the establishment landscape resilience strategies to address shared climate and disaster vulnerabilities	Target		0	10	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		
TLR 2e. Community CCA/DRR measures implemented with sustainable support from local government						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of CCA/DRR measures implemented with sustainable support from local government	Target		20	100	80.00%	16%
	Achievement	6	16	16		
TASK 3						
TLR 3a. Climate and weather information (CWI) services/systems/products improved or developed to respond to relevant climate and disaster risks						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/systems/ products improved or developed in response to relevant climate and weather risks	Target		2	10	100.00%	20%
	Achievement	0	2	2		

TLR 3b.Institutions in targeted areas with improved capacity to develop, disseminate, or apply tailored weather and climate information services as a result of APIK activities						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of institutions in targeted areas with improved capacity to develop, disseminate, or apply tailored weather and climate information services as a result of APIK activities	Target		15	65	13.33%%	3.08%
	Achievement	2	2	2		
TASK 4						
TLR 4a. Climate risk management actions implemented as part of business operations in companies across multiple sectors						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of companies, by sector, implementing climate risk management measures.	Target		8	20	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		
TLR 4b. Private sector-related pilot activities contribute to local resilience						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of private sector-related pilot activities designed to reduce climate/disaster risks and contribute to local resilience building	Target		4	10	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		

TLR 4c. Awareness of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters improved among the private sector						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Percent change of awareness of targeted private sector stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	Target		35%	35%	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		
TASK 5						
TLR 5a. Models developed and disseminated on successful integration of district, provincial and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of models and examples of the successful integration of CCA and DRR by national and sub-national government agencies documented and disseminated to government agencies and donors across Indonesia.	Target		3	12	100.00%	50.00%
	Achievement	3	6	6		

TLR 5b. Tools/approaches/methodologies for integrating CCA and DRR vulnerability analysis and response/adaptation strategies used by other projects including USAID/OFDA						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of tools or methodologies developed by APIK and used by other projects including USAID/OFDA resulting in increased capacity to integrate CCA and DRR into their respective project activity plans.	Target		4	10	0%	0%
	Achievement	0	0	0		
TLR 5c. Number of APIK project update reports reviewed and approved/endorsed by technical team at semi-annual meetings						
Indicator	Performance	Q4 PY 2	PY 2 (Total)	LOP (due date)	PY 2 %	LOP %
Number of APIK project report (progress/annual) reviewed and approved/endorsed by technical team in every semi-annual meeting	Target		4	10	100.00%	70%
	Achievement	2	5	7		

SECTION 7: EVALUATIVE APPROACH

The APIK project works with multiple stakeholders to enhance the governance and decision-making practices around climate and disaster resilience. APIK's traditional M&E plan measures indicators and outcomes at each distinct level, which is important for project management and performance monitoring purposes. However, to tell the broader impact story we plan to use an evaluative approach to outline how APIK will better capture broader impact of the project (High Level Outcomes of APIK Result Framework). The evaluative approach (EA) ties together results from disperse activities to illustrate the depth to which APIK supports its partners and beneficiaries to be more resilient with regards to: 1) the enabling environment, 2) adaptive capacity, and 3) action taken, as a direct result of APIK activities. The EA in essence aims to show what specific actions APIK stakeholders and community members are taking and how APIK beneficiaries are applying new skills/knowledge/tools gained as a result of APIK intervention to increase resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

The priority of our EA is to ensure that we gather sufficient data to demonstrate the impact of APIK whilst avoiding creation of more data collection exercises. To do this, the EA will consist of the following quantitative and qualitative parts which are described in detail in the methodology section below:

1. The Most Significant Change (MSC), consisting of primarily qualitative narratives detailing impact of the project beyond APIK HLRs and TLRs.
2. Baseline and Endline Measurement taken from Resilient City Scorecard (developed with the Indonesian Disaster Management Agency – BNPB)

A third component consisting of impact nodes will also be used to demonstrate the impact of APIK based on the existing TLRs and HLRs.

3. Impact nodes measured by color-coded impact dials, based on APIK indicator achievements

METHODOLOGY

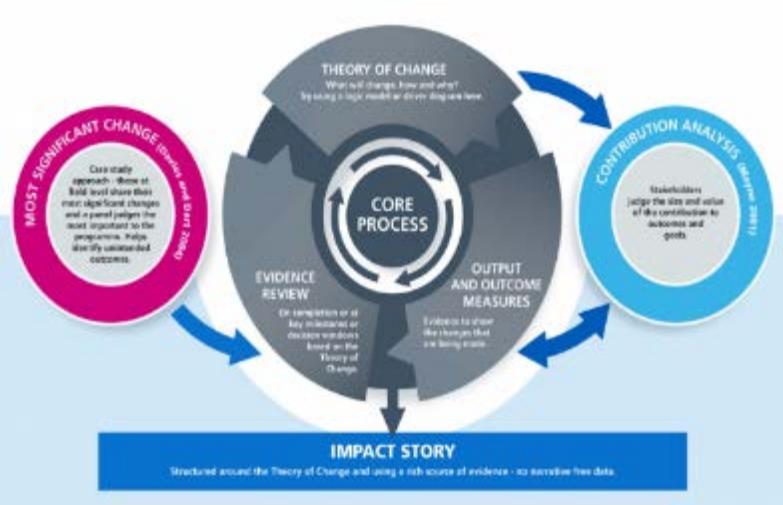
PART ONE: MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (MSC)

MSC Impact Monitoring will enable APIK to collect and analyze stories from the field detailing the broader impact of the project. The initial story collection method will be to meet with APIK stakeholders and beneficiaries at the national, subnational, and community levels and have conversations about climate change and natural disasters in their communities, discuss with them the strategies or initiatives that are being used to reduce risk or build resilience and identify the linkages with APIK activities. As one of the goals of the MSC is to capture any unintended impacts of APIK the questions will be as open as possible. A critical step in carrying out impact monitoring through MSC is to understand and document the causal chain from APIK actions to the broader impact.

MSC is a form of participatory monitoring and evaluation tools with an underlying systematic processes that analyzes and selects the most significant stories from the field. MSC is a relatively new tool to capture the impact of a program that has complex and diverse outcomes and focused in social/behavioral changes that may not tangible for the project to measure through traditional indicators. The MSC process involves (1) the collection of significant change stories at the field level, and (2) the systematic selection of the most significant of these stories by panels of designated stakeholders and project staff

Essentially, the process involves the collection of significant change (SC) stories emanating from the field level, and the systematic selection of the most significant of these stories by panels of designated stakeholders or staff. The designated staff and stakeholders are initially involved by 'searching' for project impact. Once changes have been captured, various people sit down together, read the stories aloud and have regular and often in-depth discussions about the value of these reported changes. When the technique is implemented successfully, whole teams of people begin to focus their attention on program impact. Exhibit 20 on the following page shows the impact framework of the MSC in impact evaluation.

Exhibit 20: Impact Framework of the MSC in Impact Evaluation



Source: NHS England; Impact Framework

MSC can be very helpful in explaining HOW change comes about (processes and causal mechanisms) and WHEN (in what situations and contexts). It can therefore be useful to support the development of program theory, such as theory of change or logic models. The MSC data collecting methods will be dealing with collecting and analyzing stories.

MSC is very different with traditional success stories. Success stories tend to focus on the result of an achievement, MSC on the other hand will focuses in the changes that influencing people. In other words, the MSC will capture the process towards the achievement as well as the achievement itself.

Stories are collected from and can also be prepared by those most directly involved, such as participants and field staff. After collecting, the stories are then analyzed and filtered up to the M&E Manager and Project Management. The stories are reviewed and each individual involved notes what they feel are the most significant impacts which are then shared. In addition any questions or requests for further information will be passed to the team members responsible for preparing the story. Every time a story is selected, the criteria used to select them are recorded and fed back to all interested stakeholders, so that each subsequent round of story collection and selection informed by feedback from previous rounds.

Through the stories collected, APIK will also seek to respond to the following four questions[7]:

1. Resilience of What? i.e. what are we hoping to build the resilience of. This could be institutions, agricultural systems, fish farms for example.
2. Resilience for Whom? It is critical we understand who we are working to build the resilience of. Primarily this will the communities in which APIK is working.

[7] Adapted from Mercy Corps' Resilience Framework.

3. Resilience to What? This question refers to the different types of shocks and stresses a population or a system might face. In APIK this includes weather and climate related disasters such as landslides, flooding, storms, coastal erosion, tidal surges and drought.
4. Resilience through What? Specifically what interventions will APIK undertake to build resilience. This will range from capacity building and awareness raising to pilot projects implemented through the resilience fund.

APIK will conduct the MSC throughout project implementation, collecting stories of project impact on a regular basis. All team members will be encouraged by the M&E Manager and Communications team to initially put forward suggestions of where they feel the project is having broader impact and then get support as necessary to produce the story. Given many competing priorities during PY 2 and also as the project is only just starting to have impact on building resilience the MSC will start in early PY 3 and continue through the project.

PART TWO: CITY AND DISTRICT RESILIENCE SCORECARD

APIK supported BNPB's Resilient City initiative in developing 71 indicators measurement tool that measures urban resilience. APIK implemented this measurement tool in 13 targeted cities and districts in PY 2 and the report is currently being finalized with the aim of completing this by the end of December 2017 for inclusion in the 1st quarterly report for PY3. APIK will use this measurement as a baseline for the impact for APIK intervention in each city/district.

During 2016 APIK and BNPB worked together to develop and finalize a tool to measure urban resilience The tool to measure resilience is based on 10 categories (*Langkah Mendasar*) which are detailed in table 4 below. The tool is primarily designed for use by the government but can also be used to measure the effectiveness of APIK at building resilience. Each category measures a city/district's overall disaster resilience, including taking into account factors that are beyond APIK intervention.

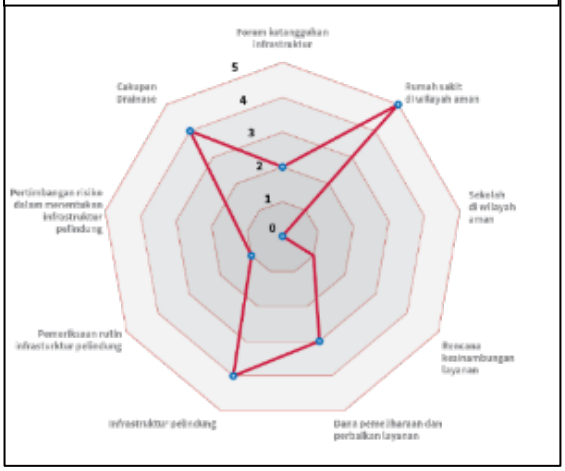
This scorecard is currently being used in all APIK areas and will be carried out again at the end of the project.

Table 4: Urban Resilience Categories (BNPB Scorecard)

Categories	
1 Organization structure for disaster resilience	**6** Strengthening Institutional Capacity
2 Identify and Understand Current and Future Risk Scenarios (VA)	**7** Strengthen people's ability to achieve resilience.
3 Strengthen the financial capacity to achieve resilience	**8** Infrastructure Resilience
4 Urban Planning to improve DRR	**9** Disaster preparedness for a city/district
5 Ecosystem protection	**10** Recovery/resilience after shock

As an example, Exhibit 21 shows the result of Category 8 in Blitar. Category 8 is infrastructure resilience and so APIK can use this information plus results from the other 9 categories to get a broad understanding of resilience across the project working areas and where APIK is able to have an impact on that broader resilience.

Exhibit 21: Diagram Showing Category 8 for Blitar District



PART THREE : IMPACT NODES

Whereas the MSC methodology and scorecard are more outward facing and looking at broader impact and resilience, the impact nodes on the other hand seek to measure the progress of APIK towards achieving the high level outcomes of the project. In addition, by comparing the result of categories from the BNPB urban resilience scorecards described in section 2 above to APIK's progress as detailed through the impact nodes, we can determine APIK's impact compared to that of other initiatives from the government, private sector, NGOs and other actors. The impact nodes will track the improvement of APIK indicators achievement in every reporting period.

The impact node approach is to group the indicators for the task level results (TLR) into three areas defined as follows:

Enabling Environment – indicators in this node relate to governance (laws, policies, strategies, etc.) and awareness of the economic, social, and other impacts of climate change and weather related natural disasters;

Adaptive Capacity – these indicators relate to access to knowledge sharing networks, training sessions, as well as the creation and dissemination of climate and weather information (CWI) services;

Action Taken – indicators in this group capture any initiative implemented on the ground to enhance resilience to climate change and resilience to natural disasters.

Once categorized, the TLR is given a weighting respective to its overall project impact. Each weight is determined by the M&E manager and subject to review. Each TLR is then given an index score (weight x percentage complete). All TLR index scores under each impact node are combined into an aggregate score. Table 4 and 5 below, shows the impact node and the proposed weighting in National Level and Regional Level. The results for PY2 can be seen in Annex G.

Table 5: Impact Node in National Level

Enabling Environment	TLR	Weight
Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans, standards or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national level	1a	0.5
Number of changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level	1c	0.4
Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/ systems/ products improved or developed to respond to relevant climate and disaster risks	3a	0.1
Adaptive Capacity	**TLR**	**Weight**
Number of CCA/DRR practitioners that access new/strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels	1d	0.4
Percent change of awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	1e	0.3
Percent change of awareness of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters improved among the private sector	4c	0.3
Action Taken	**TLR**	**Weight**
Number of forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/ DRR mainstreaming	1b	0.5
Climate risk management actions implemented as part of business operations in companies across multiple sectors	4a	0.2
Number of models developed and disseminated on successful integration of district, provincial and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming	5a	0.3

Table 6: Impact Node in Regional Level

Enabling Environment	TLR	Weight
Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans, standards or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national level	1a	0.2
Number of changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level	1c	0.4

Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/ systems/ products improved or developed to respond to relevant climate and disaster risks	3a	0.4

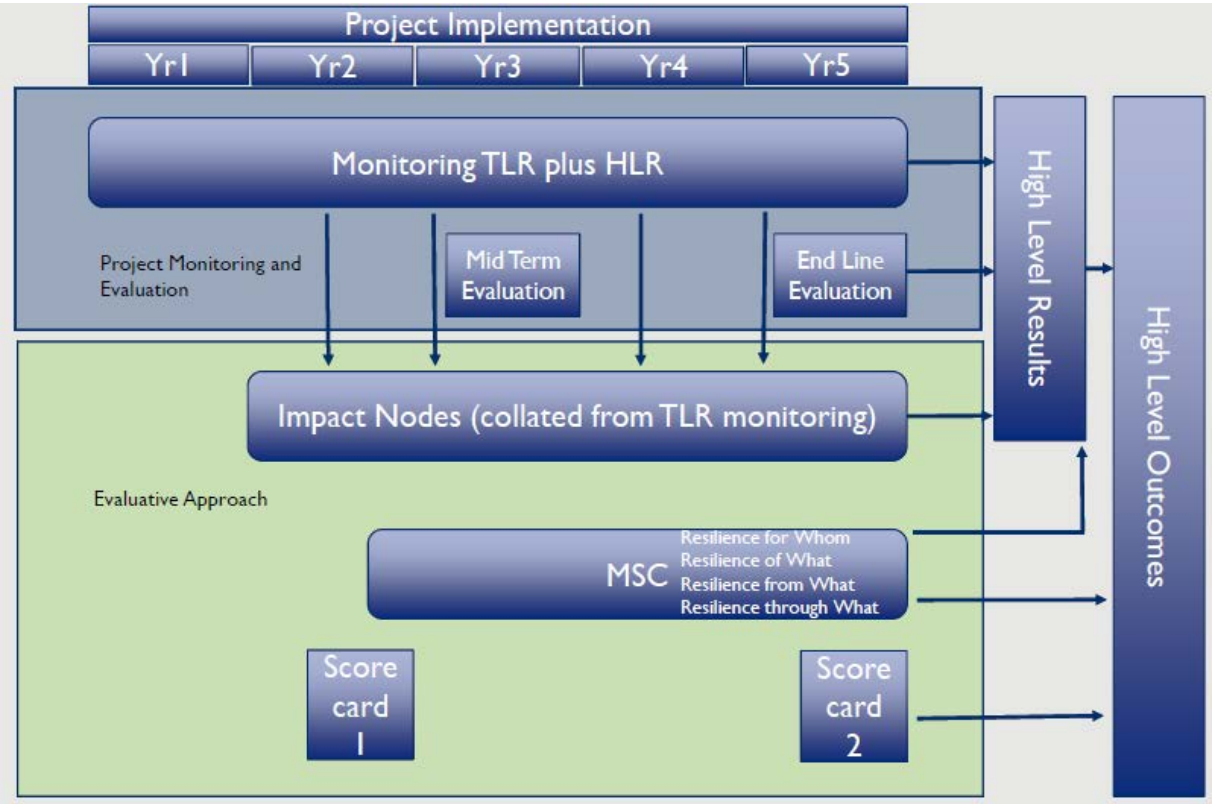
Adaptive Capacity	TLR	Weight
Number of CCA/DRR practitioners that access new/strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels	1d	0.4
Percent change of awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	1e	0.3
Percent change of awareness of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters improved among the private sector	4c	0.3

Action Taken	TLR	Weight
Number of forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/ DRR mainstreaming	1b	0.2
Climate risk management actions implemented as part of business operations in companies across multiple sectors	4a	0.5
Number of models developed and disseminated on successful integration of district, provincial and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming	5a	0.3

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE THREE EVALUATIVE APPROACH METHODOLOGIES

Exhibit 22 on the following page shows the linkages between the three EA methodologies within the project lifecycle. The impact nodes are derived from project monitoring at TLR and HLR level leading to a better understanding of how APIK is doing in relation to the high level results. The MSC methodology and BNPB score card look at broader resilience within APIK working areas and beyond to provide some insight into achievement toward the high level outcomes.

Exhibit 22: APIK M&E and the Evaluative Approach



INITIAL RESULTS FROM EVALUATIVE APPROACH

During PY2 of APIK implementation the team already began collecting baseline data for the evaluative approach through the BNPB city resilience scorecard. The scorecard provides a detailed analysis of capacity within a given area as detailed in the section above. These results can form the baseline for understanding the broader impact of APIK. A summary of results is shared in the section above and Annex G and the final results from this scorecard development will be shared early in PY 3.

In addition the team has been noting impact which can be classified as most significant change during PY2. The MSC process will dig deeper into these impact success stories during PY 3. Some achievements that demonstrate broader impact of APIK and that are not captured by traditional monitoring as follows:

Changes	Brief Explanation	Impact Level
Participatory Engagement in Village Budget and Planning	APIK has influenced planning and public sector budget allocation in nearly all APIK working areas and combined this with capacity building of government staff. With conducting participatory engagement, place-based budget and program allocation in building resilience in each villages are easily to track.	HLR 2 HLR 3 HLR 4
Influencing areas outside of APIK working areas to adapt planning and budgeting in building resilience towards CCA-DRR	In Batu, East Java, the village of Temas (which is not directly supported by APIK) has taken the initiative to replicate resilience building approaches from the neighboring village of Sumber Brantas (supported by APIK) using their own resources	HLR 2 HLR 3

Changes	Brief Explanation	Impact Level
Engaging National government	APIK is leading the process for RAN-API review and revision. This platform enables APIK to influence the national government planning and investment for resilience building activities. Lessons learned and best practices from APIK working areas will be included in RAN-API and national as well as regional experts from APIK are advising the process.	HLR 2 HLR 3
Increasing gender participation and access in building resilience	Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government appointed an APIK team member as one of Gender Focal Point in provincial level. This highlighted the commitment of the local government to gender and also the trust in the APIK team. As a result tools and best practices for ensuring gender mainstreaming developed through APIK can be integrated into Southeast Sulawesi government planning.	HLR 3 HLR 5

ANNEX A LIST OF NATIONAL ACTIVITIES PROJECT YEAR 2

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
QUARTER I			
1.	Workshop on Consultation to Finalize Work Plan of Review Team and Strengthening "BNPB's Assessment Tools for Resilient City/ District"	October 7, 2016	TLR 5b
2.	Public Dialogue: Building Resilience through Climate Change Adaptation	October 12, 2016	HLR 5
3.	Climate Field School for Fisherman FGD I	October 12, 2016	HLR 6
4.	Kick-off workshop review and stengthen BNPB's resilience district/ city measurement tools	October 17, 2016	TLR 5b
5.	Discussion Forum and Discussion Members of Indonesia Climate Alliance	October 20, 2016	TLR 1b
6.	Synchronization of Resilient City towards SDGs Target and Sustainable City	October 21, 2016	TLR 5b
7.	Plenary FGD for Tagging of Climate Change Adaptation Activities in BAPPENAS E-Monev Application System	October 26, 2016	TLR 1a
8.	FGD on Developing Guidance on Funding of Climate Change Adaptation Activities and Development Planning System	November 8, 2016	TLR 1a
9.	Workshop on Developing Resilient City Tools	November 11, 2016	TLR 1a
10.	National Dialogue-Roles of National State Budget (APBN) to Improve Climate Change Resilience in Indonesia	November 21, 2016	TLR 1d
11.	Smart Innovations to Improve Resilience	November 23, 2016	TLR 1d

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
12.	Workshop on Climate Change Resilience in Urban Cities	November 23, 2016	TLR 1d
13.	Workshop to Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation in District	November 24, 2016	TLR 1d
14.	Workshop on Gender Integration	November 28, 2016	HLR 5
15.	National Dialogue-APEKSI-ICA-APIK-Developing Resilient and Adaptive Cities in facing Climate Change	November 30, 2016	TLR 1b
16.	Development of Guidance and Module on mainstreaming environmental issues into development planning.	December 6, 2016	TLR 5b
17.	Discussion on Draft of Guidance on Tagging Activities/ Output of Climate Change Adaptation and National Development Planning System	December 6, 2016	TLR 1b
18.	Tagging Climate Change Adaptation Activities on E-Monev System	December 20, 2016	TLR 1b
19.	Workshop on SIDIK IV	December 21, 2016	TLR 5b
20.	FGD to Finalize Guidance on Tagging Climate Change Adaptation Activities/ Output into National Development Planning System	December 28, 2016	TLR 1b
QUARTER 2			
21.	Expert meeting on SIDIK	January 17, 2017	TLR 1A
22.	Technical Team Coordination Meeting	February 21, 2017	TLR 5C
23.	FGD on International Mechanism on Climate Change Loss and Damage	February 10, 2017	TLR 1D

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
24.	RCCC-UI FGD on Cost and Benefit Analysis	March 2, 2017	TLR 1D
25.	CWIS FGD in BMKG	March 2, 2017	HLR 6/ TLR 3B
26.	Technical Team Coordination Meeting	March 9, 2017	TLR 5C
QUARTER 3			
27.	Socialization on Climate Projection Downscaling for Maluku	May 9, 2017	HLR 6/ TLR 3A/ TLR 3B
28.	Consignment Meeting APIK - ICA	May 23, 2017	HLR 6, TLR 1b
29.	FGD on SIDIK	May 26, 2017	TLR 1A
30.	FGD on SIDIK	June 8, 2017	HLR 6
31.	FGD on Integrating Climate Projection in RAN-API Document Review	June 14, 2017	HLR 6
32.	Gender Focus Group Discussion on participation of women in CCA-DRR	June 15, 2017	HLR 6
QUARTER 4			
33.	Training Basic GIS Base Open Source Software and Spatial Assessment Capacity For Directorate Climate Change Adaptation - KLHK	July 17, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ TLR 2b
34.	Socialization of APIK Program in KLHK event : National week of Climate Change 2017	August 2, 2017	

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
35.	FGD-3 SIDIK : Determination of data indicators and compatibility	August 8, 2017	HLR 3
36.	RAN API Review: FGD Model Hazard for ocean climate projection	August 10, 2017	TLR 1c/ TLR 3a/ TLR 3b
37.	FGD Strengthening Climate Information Services and products	August 15, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 3a/ TLR 3b
38.	FGD RAN API Review: resilience index development	August 15, 2017	TLR 1c
39.	Expert Meeting: RAN API National Climate Projection	August 15, 2017	TLR 1c
40.	Exposure of cost and benefit results	August 21, 2017	TLR 2d
41.	Exposure from Ministry of Home Affairs on Harmonization of policies related to CCA/DRR in the region	August 23, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 1c
42.	Preparation of CCA/DRR planning budgeting module responsive gender	September 7, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 2/ HLR3/ TLR 2a
43.	Workshop on Facilitating an Landscape Based Adaptation Strategic Planning	September 14, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 2d
44.	Development of Hazard Model related to Atmospheric climate projection for RAN API Review	September 20, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 3a/ TLR 3b
45.	FGD and learning based on the ecosystem	September 22, 2017	HLR 5

ANNEX B LIST OF EAST JAVA PROVINCE ACTIVITIES PROJECT YEAR 2

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
QUARTER I			
1.	Coordination Meeting with Provincial District/ City BAPPEDA and APIK EJ Partners in District/ City Level	October 4, 2016	TLR 2b
2.	Workshop Series (WS) 2 CCA – DRR Action Plan Development for Batu City	October 5, 2016	TLR 2a
3.	CCA – DRR Socialization for Student in Jombang District	October 11, 2016	HLR 5
4.	WS 1 CCA – DRR Action Plan Development for Malang City Day 1	October 13, 2016	TLR 2a
5.	GIS Capacity Building and Rapid Assessment Result Appraisal Day 2	October 13, 2016	TLR 2b
6.	CWI Assessment	October 15, 2016	TLR 3a
7.	WS 1 CCA – DRR Action Plan Development for Mojokerto District	October 17, 2016	TLR 2a
8.	CWI Assessment	October 18, 2016	TLR 3a
9.	Training of Trainers on CWI Assessment	October 20, 2016	TLR 3a
10.	Workshop II CCA/DRR Action Plan Development for Pilot district and cities Sidoarjo District	October 20, 2016	TLR 2a
11.	WS 1 CCA – DRR Action Plan Development for Malang City Day 2	October 25, 2016	TLR 2a
12.	FGD on Consolidation of Flood Early Warning System	October 26, 2016	TLR 3b

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
13.	Socialization on Resilience District Assessment for Malang District	November 2, 2016	TLR 2d
14.	IRBI Workshop Socialization Malang District	November 3, 2016	TLR 1b
15.	IRBI Workshop Socialization Mojokerto District	November 7, 2016	TLR 1b
16.	IRBI Workshop Socialization Jombang District	November 8, 2016	TLR 1b
17.	IRBI Workshop Socialization Blitar District	November 8, 2016	TLR 1b
18.	IRBI Workshop Socialization Batu City	November 9, 2016	TLR 1b
19.	Working Group (Pokja) Meeting CCA/DRR Action Plan Development Preparation Malang District	November 14, 2016	TLR 2d
20.	Workshop on Training of Facilitator on Vulnerability Assessment	November 15, 2016	TLR 2b
21.	APIK EJ Resilience Fund (RFA 003) Socialization	December 8, 2016	Resilience Fund
22.	Media Discussion: Kaleidoscope of Hydrometeorology Disaster in East Java Provincial Level	December 9, 2016	Communication
23.	APIK Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Workshop 1 (Socialization and Scooping)	December 14, 2016	VA
24.	IRBI Indicators Socialization Workshop in Sidoarjo District	December 16, 2016	TLR 1b
25.	Training on Early Warning System and Dissemination of Extreme Weather Hazards for Disaster Mitigation Volunteers in Mojokerto District	December 19, 2016	TLR 2b
QUARTER 2			

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
26.	2nd Workshop VA in East Java Province	January 9, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
27.	Training of Facilitator (ToF) For Resilience City in Provincial Level	January 10, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
28.	Workshop 1: Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment for Cities/Districts in Landscape of Brantas Watershed in Malang District	January 17, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
29.	VA Workshop District Level in Mojokerto District	January 17, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
30.	VA Workshop 1 in Batu City	January 17, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
31.	VA Workshop 1 in Malang City	January 17, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
32.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop in Malang District	January 24, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
33.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop in Batu City	January 24, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
34.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop in Malang City	January 26, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
35.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop in Blitar City	January 27, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
36.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop in Mojokerto district	February 6, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
37.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop in Malang District	February 8, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
38.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop in Batu City	February 8, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
39.	3rd VA Workshop in East Java Province	February 14, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
40.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop in Jombang District	February 14, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
41.	1st Resilience City/District Workshop Sidoarjo District	February 14, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
42.	PPP FGD on CCA DRR in East java Province	February 21, 2017	TLR 4C
43.	Media Discussion on International Women Day in East Java Province	February 21, 2017	HLR 5
44.	Workshop on Building Resilience in Malang City	February 22, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
45.	Gender and CCA DRR socialization with DPPPA in Jombang District	February 27, 2017	HLR 5
46.	Workshop 2: Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment for Cities/Districts in Landscape of Brantas Watershed in Malang District	February 28, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
47.	VA Workshop 2 in Batu City	February 28, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
48.	VA Workshop 2 in Blitar City	February 28, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
49.	VA workshop 2 in Malang City	February 28, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
50.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop Sidoarjo District	March 2, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
51.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop in Mojokerto District	March 6, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
52.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop in Jombang District	March 7, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
53.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop in Blitar City	March 9, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
54.	2nd Resilience City/District Workshop in Malang City	March 9, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
55.	GIS basic capacity training part 1 in East java Province	March 14, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
56.	CWIS Socialization in SMU 7 in Malang City	March 23, 2017	HLR 6
QUARTER 3			
57.	Meeting with BPBD and Community – Maintenance of AWS and AWLR	April 5, 2017	TLR 2B
58.	Training on GIS Basic II for Pusdatin BPBD, Fisheris and Agriculture Office, Sidoarjo District	April 5, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 2B
59.	Discussion on Preliminary Maping for Field School Malang	April 6, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 2B
60.	FGD on Climate and Weather Information System	April 7, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 3B
61.	Training on School Risk Mapping and Implementation for High School Students	April 10, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR6/TLR 2B
62.	Training GIS Basic Level I For Government Office, Jombang District	April 11, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3A/ TLR 4A
63.	Workshop on Preparation of Planning and Village's Finance Management in the context of CCA	April 12, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 2E
64.	FGD on Brantas River Basin and Resource Management with Students University of Brawijaya	April 18, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 2E
65.	Workshop on Planning Preparedness and Village's Financial Management in the context of CCA	April 18, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 2E
66.	Workshop CCA DRR Mainstreaming in Community Level for Volunteer in Brantas Watershed, Malang City	April 19, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 2E

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
67.	Training on Community-based Spring Protection	April 21, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 2E
68.	School Camping for Disaster Preparedness for Elementary Students	April 22, 2017	HLR 1/HLR 6/ TLR 2E
69.	Knowledge Management Forum 2017, APEKSI	April 25, 2017	HLR 6, TLR 1c
70.	Workshop Preparation of Regional Policy (Declaring) Associated with Configuration Task and Function of Regional Organization, Sidoarjo District	April 27, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 1A
71.	Workshop on Strategic Plan Preparation for Community Group (Pokmaswas) Forum in Brantas Watershed of Blitar Regency	May 2, 2017	HLR 3/TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
72.	Training on GIS Basic Level II For Government Office, Jombang District	May 2, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3A/ TLR 4A
73.	Training on GIS Basic Level II For BPBD and Pusdalops BPBD, Mojokerto Ditsrict	May 2, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3A/ TLR 2B
74.	USAID APIK - Project Update Meeting and RWG Establishment	May 3, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 1B
75.	Socialization Rehabilitation of Water Resource in Sumber Brantas, Batu City	May 3, 2017	TLR 2E/ TLR 5A
76.	TOT Climate Field School	May 3, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 6/ TLR 3A/TLR 3B
77.	Workshop on Program Planning Preparation and Village's Financial Management related CCA	May 4, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 2E
78.	Capacity Building for DRR Pusdalops Coordinator of BPBD Blitar District	May 9, 2017	HLR 1/HLR 6/ TLR 3B/ TLR 2B
79.	Training on GIS Intermediate Level I for Pusdatin BPBD Staff, Fishery Agency and Agricultural Agency Sidoarjo District	May 9, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3A/ TLR 2B
80.	Workshop DRR Forum at District Level, Blitar District	May 15, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 1B/ TLR ID/ TLR 2B

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
81.	Training GIS Basic Level I OPD Blitar	May 17, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3A/ TLR 4A
82.	FGD Sharpening Regional Policy on Government Organization's Task and Role Disaster Management, Sidoarjo District	May 18, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 5/ TLR 2A/
83.	Socialization of the Flash Flood Contingency Planning Establishment in Gondang Sub-District, Mojokerto	May 19, 2017	HLR 3/HLR 5/HLR 6/TLR 2B
84.	Preliminary Survey and Socialization at Village Level - Flash Flood Contingency Planning Establishment in Gondang Sub District, Mojokerto Regency	May 22, 2017	HLR 3/HLR 5/HLR 6/TLR 2B
85.	Socialization of Participatory Risk Assessment and Local Resilience Working Group Establishment in Banyulegi Village	May 23, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 2B
86.	Workshop CCA DRR Mainstreaming for Students and Teachers of Adiwiyata School Malang	May 23, 2017	HLR 5
87.	Workshop on CSR Forum Development Strategy Related CCA and DRR	May 23, 2017	HLR 4 / TLR 4C
88.	Training on GIS Intermediate Level I for BPBD and Pusdalops Staff in Mojokerto Regency	May 23, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3A/ TLR 2B
89.	Socialization and Training on Climate and Weather Information System for MSMEs	May 24, 2017	HLR 6/ TLR 3A/ TLR 3B
90.	FGD Formulating Program and Workplan of DRR Forum at Blitar District	June 6, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR IB/ TLR 1D/ TLR 2B
91.	Training on GIS Basic Level II For Government Organization Staff in Blitar District	June 7, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 6/ TLR 2B/ TLR 3B
92.	Initial Collaboration with Perum Perhutani through Rapid Assessment of Landslide in Pujon and Ngantang, Malang	May 9, 2017	
QUARTER 4			
93.	Risk Assessment of Flashflood Contingency Planning In Kalikatir Flood, Gondang Sub-district, Mojokerto Regency – Phase I: Hazard Assessment	July 10, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2e

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
94.	Coordination Meeting and Baseline Survey of Participatory Risk Assessment In Banyulegi Village, Dawarblandong Sub-District Mojokerto Regency	July 10, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
95.	Visit to Sugar Research Center	July 11, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 3b,
96.	Resilience Fund Socialization and Kick Off Meeting at Blitar District	July 12, 2017	
97.	Workshop on Preparation for Village Planning and Financial Management Related to CCA DRR	July 13, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2b
98.	Preliminary survey of needs for Segoro Tambak village community vulnerability assessment Sedati Sub-district, Sidoarjo District	July 14, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2e
99.	Consultative meeting on preliminary survey of Sitiarjo Village flash flood contingency plan at Malang District	July 17, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2e
100.	Socialization of the Participatory Risk Assessment and Local Resilience Working Group Establishment In Plabuhan Village Plandaan Sub District Jombang Regency	July 17, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c/ TLR 2e
101.	Workshop and Capacity Building Climate Change Adaption and Disaster Risk Reduction for District and City at Brantas Watershed Area	July 18, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 1b/ TLR 1a
102.	Training of Participatory Risk Assessment for Local Facilitators and PATTIRO	July 25, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ TLR 2e
103.	Consultative Discussion for Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Report	July 25, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
104.	FGD sharpening strategic planning for local government staff related to CCA-DRR at Malang District	July 27, 2017	HLR 2/HLR 3/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2e

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
105.	Participatory Risk Assessment: Area and Disaster Profile Phase II In Banyulegi Village, Dawarblandong Sub-District Mojokerto Regency	July 30, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
106.	Risk Assessment of Flashflood Contingency Planning in Kalikatir River Gondang Sub-district, Mojokerto Regency – Phase I: Hazard Assessment II (Begaganlimo)	August 3, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c/ TLR 2e
107.	Capacity building GIS Intermediate 2 Sidoarjo District for PUSDATIN BPBD, Fisheries Office, Agriculture Office	August 7, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ HLR 6/ TLR 2b/ TLR 3b
108.	Socialization of Regency/City Resilience Assessment and Vulnerability Assessment (VA) Result in Malang District	August 8, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2d
109.	Socialization of Climate field school for Karangsari Village, Malang district	August 8, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 5/ TLR 2e
110.	Synchronization on Development Planning and Budgeting System Related to CCA DRR at Village in Malang City	August 9, 2017	TLR 2a/ TLR 2b
111.	Maritime Weather Information Training for Tambakrejo Village, Blitar District	August 10, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 6
112.	Socialization of Regency/City Resilience Assessment and Vulnerability Assessment (VA) Result in Mojokerto Regency	August 11, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2d
113.	Socialization Preparation Meeting of District Resilience Assessment Results for Jombang Regency	August 11, 2017	TLR 2a/ TLR 2c
114.	Socialization Participatory Risk Assessment in Segoro Tambak Village, Sidoarjo District	August 14, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
115.	Workshop on Dissemination of Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Document, East Java Province	August 14, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 2c
116.	Risk Assessment of Flashflood Contingency Planning in Kalikatir River Gondang Sub-	August 14, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2e

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
	district, Mojokerto Regency – Phase II: Vulnerability and Capacity		
117.	Preparation meeting Socialization resilience assessment results and VA for Blitar District	August 15, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2c
118.	Field Monitoring in Malang City	August 15, 2017	HLR 2
119.	Socialization of District Resilience Assessment Results and Vulnerability Assessment (VA) for Jombang Regency	August 16, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2c
120.	Training of Participatory Risk Assessment for Village Facilitators and Work Group at Plabuhan Village Plandaan Sub-District Jombang Regency	August 21, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ TLR 2e
121.	Socialization of District/City Resilience Assessment Results and Vulnerability Assessment (VA), Batu City, August 23th 2017	August 23, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2c
122.	Socialization of establishment of flash flood contingency plan in Pangularan river (Malang district)	August 23, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 2b
123.	Socialization of District Resilience Assessment Results and Vulnerability Assessment (VA) for Blitar District	August 24, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2c
124.	Socialization of District Resilience Assesment Results and Vulnerability Assessment (VA) for Malang city	August 25, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2c
125.	Flash Flood Contingency Planning of Klorak River, Gondang Sub-district, Mojokerto Regency Phase III: Scenario Development	September 2, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1b/ TLR 1e
126.	Initiation of Disaster-Resilient School through Risk Mapping Training in SMKN 6 Kota Malang	September 7, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 2b
127.	Participatory Risk Assessment: Identification of Spatial, Disaster, and Climate Change for	September 8, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
	Banyulegi Village, Dawarblandong Sub-District, Mojokerto Regency		
128.	Pelatihan Software Otoklim untuk Staklim Malang	September 14, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 3a
129.	Participatory Risk Assessment: Risk Appraisal and Local Resilience Action Plan Development for Banyulegi Village, Dawarblandong Sub-District, Mojokerto District	September 18, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
130.	Building Coordination Mechanism in the District Level for Wildfire and Drought Response	September 22, 2017	TLR 2b/ TLR 3b
131.	Feasibility Study of flood early warning system in Klorak rivers	September 28, 2017	TLR 3a

ANNEX C LIST OF SOUTHEAST SULAWESI PROVINCE ACTIVITIES PROJECT YEAR 2

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
QUARTER I			
1.	Review of Kendari City BPBD 2017 Work Plan	October 19, 2016	TLR 2a
2.	Socialization of RPJMD 2016-20121 and CSR Program Synchronization	October 20, 2016	TLR 4a
3.	Training for Advanced Facilitator on Community Resilience Baseline Survey	October 24, 2016	TLR 2b/HLR 1
4.	Socialization Workshop on Assessment of Resilient District/ City (71 Indicators & Scorecard Assessment) Part I Kendari City	November 1, 2016	TLR 2d
5.	FGD on Climate and Weather Information Kendari City Government Working Unit (SKPD) Level	November 4, 2016	TLR 3b
6.	FGD on Climate and Weather Information South Konawe Government Working Unit (SKPD) Level	November 7, 2016	TLR 3b
7.	Socialization Workshop on Assessment of Resilient District/ City (71 Indicators & Scorecard Assessment) South Konawe	November 8, 2016	TLR 2d
8.	FGD on Climate and Weather Information (CWI) Southeast Sulawesi Government Working Unit (SKPD)	November 9, 2016	TLR 3b
9.	Baseline Survey for Community Resilience in South Konawe	November 23, 2016	TLR 2e
10.	Baseline Survey for Community Resilience in South Konawe part 2	November 24, 2016	TLR 2e
11.	Socialization Workshop "Call for Proposal Year 2" in Southeast Sulawesi	November 30, 2016	Resilience Fund

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
12.	Workshop on Strengthening Kendari Climate Change Adpatation and Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group	December 6, 2016	TLR 2a
13.	Development of Partnership Agreements between APIK and Governor/ Mayor/ Regent	December 7, 2016	MOUs
14.	Workshop to Integrate CCA/DRR into Village Level Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMDes) Document	December 14, 2016	TLR 2a
15.	Media Discussion: Kaleidoscope of Hydrometeorology Disaster in Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Level	December 19, 2016	Communication
16.	Vulnerability Assessment Workshop	December 21, 2016	TLR 2c
QUARTER 2			
17.	Meeting with BPBD Kota Kendari and Pertamina for preparation and formulation of the framework on community resilience development in Kendari	January 12, 2017	
18.	Workshop on Strengthening the Kendari - Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (Pokja API PRB Kendari)	January 18, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
19.	Vulnerability Assessment (II)	January 25, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
20.	Baseline Survey for Community Resilience in Tanjung Tiram Village, Konawe Selatan	January 30, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
21.	Baseline Survey for Community Resilience in Wawatu Village, Konawe Selatan	January 31, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
22.	Bio-reef Technology Installation at Starring Bay	February 8, 2017	
23.	Journalist Trip to LPPM-UHO Project Site	February 8, 2017	HLR 5

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
24.	Workshop (I) Scorecard – Konawe Selatan	February 13, 2017	
25.	Socialization on local resilience building at Bungin Permai village	February 24, 2017	
26.	Open Source GIS Basic Training batch I for Southeast Sulawesi Province	February 28, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
27.	Media Discussion titled "International Women Day: Coastal Women and Livelihood in Context of Climate Change Adaptation"	March 8, 2017	
28.	Vulnerability Assessment (III)	March 14, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
29.	Baseline Survey for Community Resilience in Sambuli Village - Kendari City	March 17, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
30.	Workshop (II) Scorecard - Konsel	March 20, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
31.	Workshop (I) Scorecard - Kota Kendari	March 20, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
32.	Baseline Survey for Community Resilience in Bungin Permai Village	March 22, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
33.	Socialization of Weather and Climate Information Service for Sambuli Village, Kota Kendari	March 29, 2017	HLR 5
34.	Focus Group Discussion for Weather and Climate Information Service for Southeast Sulawesi Province	March 30, 2017	HLR 5
35.	Socialization of Weather and Climate Information Service for Baruga Village, Kota Kendari	March 31, 2017	HLR 5
QUARTER 3			
36.	Coordination Meeting Preparation with Stakeholder (workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk)	April 11, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
37.	71 Indicators & Scorecard Assessment for Kendari City (Workshop II)	April 17, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 1B/ TLR 2A
38.	Climate Field School (Part 2)_Agriculture	April 17, 2017	HLR 6/ TLR 3A/ TLR 3B
39.	Campaign education and awareness rising to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	April 22, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 2B/ TLR 3B/TLR 5A
40.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Baseline)	April 22, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
41.	Facilitator meeting for resilience assessment reporting post Scorecard (I)	April 29, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 1B
42.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Coordination Meeting)	April 29, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
43.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Disaster Risk Management)	May 3, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
44.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Training CCA-DRR for School Community	May 4, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
45.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Coordination Meeting for Simulation)	May 5, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
46.	Climate Field School (Part 3)_Agriculture (Coordination Meeting)	May 5, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
47.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Preparation emergency SOP)	May 6, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
48.	workshop established school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Pre-Simulation I)	May 8, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
49.	Climate Field School (Part 3)_Agriculture (Field Trip to Kelurahan	May 8, 2017	
50.	Meeting Completion of Scorecard Event (II)	May 13, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 1B/ TLR 2A

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
51.	Workshop to establish school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Pre-Simulation II)	May 13, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
52.	Workshop to establish school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk (Workshop Disaster Risk Management, Action Plan)	May 13, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
53.	Workshop to establish disaster preparedness team (KSB) in Kelurahan Sambuli, Kota Kendari	May 13, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1B
54.	Workshop to establish school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk in Kendari City (Coordination Meeting for Simulation)	May 17, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
55.	Workshop to build school's resilience on climate change and disaster risk in Kendari City (Floods Disaster Simulation)	May 18, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2E
56.	Meeting - Completion of Scorecard Event (III)	May 20, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 1B/ TLR 2A
57.	Socialization meeting with local government and work plan development. POKJA API-PRB Konawe Selatan	May 23, 2017	HLR 2
58.	Assist BPBDs to Initiate The Establishment Of Local Disaster Community Groups (KMPBs)_Coordination meeting	May 23, 2017	HLR 2
59.	Program socialization, establishing disaster preparedness team (KSB) in Desa Laeya - Konawe Selatan	June 7, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1B
60.	Workshop on community level vulnerability assessment and baseline in Desa Laeya - Konawe Selatan	June 12, 2017	
61.	Coordination Meeting with APIK SES Partners	June 13, 2017	
62.	Socialization of Decision Letter and workplan preparation (POKJA) in Konawe Selatan District	June 14, 2017	
63.	Socialization of Participatory Risk Assessment and Local Resilience Working Group Establishment in Kelurahan Kamupung Salo, Kendari City	June 15, 2017	

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
QUARTER 4			
64.	Pre Opening: Climate Field School for Baruga	July 7, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
65.	Assist BPBDs to initiate the establishment of local disaster community groups (KSBs).	July 11, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
66.	Climate Field School for Baruga: Opening and training session 1:	July 15, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
67.	Coordination meeting prepare socialization on CCA DRR for South Konawe District parliament	July 15, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2b
68.	Establishment of CCA DRR Working Group of Southeast Sulawesi Province (finalisasi rencana kerja prioritas POKJA)	July 19, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2b
69.	Training of Participatory Risk Assessment for Disaster Preparedness Groups	July 24, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
70.	Socialization on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA DRR) for Kendari City Parliament (Prioritisasi Rencana Kerja Pokja API-PRB Kota Kendari)	July 25, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2b
71.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 2:	July 25, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
72.	(Building Resilience at School toward climate change and disaster risks in South Konawe - # Ready to Safe) Pra and simulation (SD Negeri 3 Kolono)	July 29, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
73.	Socialization on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA DRR) for South Konawe District Parliament	August 1, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2b
74.	Identify and strengthen existing groups, or facilitate the establishment of an interdisciplinary resilience teams (Training	August 2, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 5/ TLR 2a

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
	API-PRB dan Gender Bagi Pokja API-PRB Kendari)		
75.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 3	August 4, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
76.	Consultative Discussion for Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Report	August 7, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2a
77.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 4	August 14, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
78.	Grant Orientation Meeting	August 22, 2017	TLR 2e
79.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 5	August 24, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
80.	(Building Resilience at School toward climate change and disaster risks in South Konawe - # Ready to Safe)	August 26, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e
81.	Training Facilitator for Baseline Survey of Community Resilience for Partners Staff in Southeast Sulawesi	August 29, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 2c/ TLR 2e
82.	Public Policy Review on CCA DRR in Southeast Sulawesi Province	August 30, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2b
83.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 6	September 4, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
84.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 7	September 18, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
85.	Climate Field School for Baruga: training section 8	September 24, 2017	HLR 5/ HLR 6/ TLR 3b/ TLR 3a
86.	Public Policy Review on CCA DRR in Southeast Sulawesi Province	September 27, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2a/ TLR 2b
87.	(Building Resilience at School toward climate change and disaster risks in South Konawe -	September 27, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2e

NO.	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
	# Ready to Safe) Pra dan Simulasi evakuasi mandiri bencana banjir		
88.	Participatory Risk Assessment of Climate Change and Disaster at Community Level : Facilitators Briefing (Pilot Location: Kel. Sambuli, Kendari City)	September 27, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
89.	Socialization of District/City Resilience Assessment Result in South Konawe District and Kendari City (kendari City)	September 28, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2a
90.	Participatory Risk Assessment of Climate Change and Disaster at Community Level: Socialization (Pilot Location: Kel. Sambuli, Kendari City)	September 29, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
91.	Socialization of District/City Resilience Assessment Result in South Konawe District and Kendari City (Konawe Selatan)	September 29, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2a

ANNEX D LIST OF MALUKU PROVINCE ACTIVITIES PROJECT YEAR 2

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
QUARTER I			
1.	Workshop on CCA DRR Advocacy for High School Student	October 17, 2016	HLR 5
2.	Workshop on CCA DRR Advocacy for High School Student	October 18, 2016	HLR 5
3.	CWIS Training	October 19, 2016	TLR 3a
4.	Workshop on CCA DRR Advocacy for High School Student	October 20, 2016	HLR 5
5.	Training on Basic GIS for Ambon Government Working Unit (SKPD)	October 31, 2016	TLR 2b
6.	Central Maluku District Resilience Assessment	November 8, 2016	TLR 2c
7.	Socialization on Assessment of Ambon City Resilience on Climate Change Impacts and Disaster Risk	November 10, 2016	HLR 5
8.	Workshop on Capacity Preparedness of Climate Resilience Development Planning	November 29, 2016	TLR 2a
9.	Workshop on Resilience Fund Socialization	December 6, 2016	Resilience Fund
10.	Workshop on APIK Regional Maluku Work Plan	December 13, 2016	Work Plan
QUARTER 2			

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
11.	Workshop I VA Maluku	January 11, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
12.	Gubernur Mengajar Event	January 23, 2017	HLR 5
13.	APIK Socialization in *Negeri* Morella, Leihitu Sub-district	January 24, 2017	HLR 5
14.	Socialization of APIK Program in Selected Villages – Leahari	January 24, 2017	HLR 5
15.	APIK Socialization in *Negeri* Haruku and Wassu, Haruku Island Sub-district	January 25, 2017	HLR 5
16.	Socialization of APIK program in selected villages – Big Hative	January 25, 2017	HLR 5
17.	Sosialisasi Program APIK di Negeri Lima	January 25, 2017	HLR 5
18.	CCA DRR Socialization with Sinode GPM	January 26, 2017	HLR 5
19.	Socialization of APIK program in selected villages – Passo	January 26, 2017	HLR 5
20.	APIK Socialization in *Negeri* Allang	January 26, 2017	HLR 5
21.	Expert discussion on the Strategic Sector Indicator for Vulnerability Assessment Phase-I	January 27, 2017	HLR 5
22.	Socialization of APIK program in Selected Villages – Soya	January 27, 2017	HLR 5
23.	1st Workshop on Resilience Measurement of Municipality/ District in Ambon City	January 28, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
24.	GIS Training for Provincial Level	January 31, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
25.	APIK Socialization in Aru	February 2, 2017	HLR 5
26.	APIK Socialization in *Negeri* Sirisori	February 2, 2017	HLR 5
27.	Expert Discussion on the Strategic Sector Indicator for Vulnerability Assessment Phase-2	February 3, 2017	HLR 5
28.	Coordination Meeting with Aru Island District Government Agencies	February 3, 2017	HLR 5
29.	2nd Workshop on VA Maluku Province	February 16, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
30.	1st Workshop on Resilience Measurement of Municipality/ District in Central Maluku District	February 27, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
31.	APIK Socialization in *Negeri* Ihamahu	March 2, 2017	HLR 5
32.	APIK Socialization in *Negeri* Ameth	March 2, 2017	HLR 5
33.	Climate and Weather Information Socialization in Morella	March 9, 2017	HLR 5
34.	Work Planning Meeting CCA DRR POKJA Ambon City	March 14, 2017	HLR 5
35.	TOF Baseline Survey Community-based Resilience	March 15, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
36.	3rd Workshop VA	March 21, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B
37.	Media Discussion on International Women's Day	March 27, 2017	HLR 5
38.	2nd Workshop Resilience City Ambon	March 29, 2017	HLR 1/TLR 2B

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
QUARTER 3			
39.	2nd Workshop on Resilience of Kota/Kabupaten Measurement In Central Maluku	April 3, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 2B
40.	Establishment of Community Working Group in 4 (Four) Villages in City of Ambon(Negeri Soya)	April 11, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2B
41.	Establishment of Community Working Group in 4 (Four) Villages in City of Ambon (Negeri Hative Besar)	April 11, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2B
42.	Establishment of Community Working Group in 4 (Four) Villages in City of Ambon (Negeri Passo)	April 12, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2B
43.	Establishment of Community Working Group in 4 (Four) Villages in City of Ambon (Negeri Leahari)	April 13, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2B
44.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Negeri Morella Village	April 17, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
45.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Negeri Siri Sori Village	April 20, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
46.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Negeri Haruku Village	April 24, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
47.	TOF baseline survey Community Resilience (gelombang kedua)	April 26, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR2E
48.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Negeri Ihamahu Village	April 27, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
49.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Negeri Ameth Village	May 3, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
50.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Negeri Wassu Village	May 7, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
51.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Soya Village	May 15, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
52.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Lima Village	May 17, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
53.	Establishment of School Preparedness Unit in Ambon City	May 17, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
54.	Training of Facilitator for Participatory Risk Assessment at Community	May 18, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ TLR 2C/
55.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Allang Village	May 22, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
56.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Hative Besar Village	May 22, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
57.	GIS Training for Department of Public Works and City Spatial Planning for Preparation of Geospatial Center of Maluku Tengah District	May 28, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 2B
58.	Public Consultative Meeting on Resilience Measurement and Climate Weather Information Assessment Results of Kota Ambon	May 31, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 2A/ TLR 3A
59.	Training of Facilitator KRB (Kajian Rentan Bencana) Level Community	June 6, 2017	HLR 1
60.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Leahari Village	June 8, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
61.	Public Consultative Meeting on Resilience Measurement and Climate Weather Information Assessment Results of Central Maluku District	June 8, 2017	HLR 5/ TLR 2A/ TLR 3A
62.	Workshop Measurement of Resilience in Passo Village	June 15, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2A/ TLR 2E
QUARTER 4			
63.	Forum's Work Planning Meeting in Aru island district	July 12, 2017	TLR 1b/ TLR 2b
64.	Training of Facilitators for Resilience Measurement in Aru Island District	July 13, 2017	HLR 1/ HLR 2/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2b

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
65.	CWIS Assessment at Aru Island	July 17, 2017	HLR 6/ TLR 3a/ TLR 3b
66.	Preparation, socialization, and FGD of risk assessment in Morella village	July 17, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
67.	Pokja Workplaning Meeting in Central Maluku District	July 19, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2b
68.	Workshop on Internalization of Vulnerability Assessment and Resilience Measurement results into to RPJMD document of Ambon City	July 20, 2017	TLR 2a/ TLR 2e
69.	Initial socialization for risk assessment Siri sori Islam Village	July 23, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1e/ TLR 2c
70.	Initial socialization for risk assessment at Ameth Village	July 27, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1e/ TLR 2c
71.	Initial socialization and FGD for risk assessment at Haruku Village	July 29, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 1e/ TLR 2c
72.	Mapping training for disaster areas Phase II (with Drone)	July 31, 2017	TLR 2b
73.	Initial socialization for risk assessment at Ameth Village	August 1, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
74.	Initial socialization and FGD for risk assessment at Wassu Village	August 3, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
75.	Community Risk Assessment: Workshop for Risk Analysis in Morella Village	August 4, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
76.	1st Workshop on Resilience of District Measurement In Aru Island District	August 23, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2a
77.	Meeting of Forum Kota Ambon	August 25, 2017	TLR 1b
78.	Participatory mapping of Malaria areas to impacts of climate change with health office of Maluku Province	August 26, 2017	TLR 2b/ TLR 2e

NO	EVENT TITLE	DATE	LINKAGE WITH APIK INDICATORS
79.	Consultation of Assessment Results on Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture Production (nutmeg and cloves) and Water Availability in Small Island	August 28, 2017	HLR 3/ TLR 2c
80.	Participatory Risk Assessment at Community level: Triangulation of assessment results to Stakeholders	August 29, 2017	HLR 2/ TLR 2c
81.	GIS Training for Department of Regional development at Ambon City	September 21, 2017	HLR 1/ TLR 2b
82.	2nd Workshop on Resilience Measurement of Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru	September 26, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 1b/ TLR 2a
83.	Gender budget Training at Ambon City	September 26, 2017	HLR 2/ HLR 3/ TLR 2a

USAID
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BUSINESS PERCEPTION SURVEY

USAID ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN KETANGGUHAN (APIK)

October 2017

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by DAI.

USAID ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN KETANGGUHAN

BUSINESS PERCEPTION SURVEY

Program Title	**: USAID Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Ketangguhan**
Sponsoring USAID Office	**: USAID/Indonesia Office of Environment**
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Climate change has already and will continuously have a major impact on the world's economy. Indonesia is no exception. Indonesia is a vast tropical archipelago with more than 17,000 islands and a population of 257.6 million. The country has 81,000 km of coastline and 42 million people living on low-lying land less than 10 meters above sea level. Indonesia is also the largest economy in Southeast Asia. The country's GDP growth in 2016 is 5.0% potentially driven by strong private consumption rather than from investment.

Indonesia is among the world's most vulnerable countries to sea level rise. High urbanization rates have led to dense, unplanned settlements in coastal areas that are susceptible to flooding and landslides. Indonesia is also vulnerable to other weather-related disasters such as forest and land fires, landslides, storms and drought that have destroyed infrastructure and degraded forest and coastal ecosystems. All of this leads to potential loss of life, property, ecosystem services and livelihoods. Key sector that are vulnerable and impacted by these hazards includes agriculture, water resources, coastal resources and fisheries, forest and biodiversity, and human health.

Indonesia's projected climate changes by 2050 include:

- Increased temperature of 0.8–2.0°C, with greater warming over large western islands (i.e., Sumatra, Java, Borneo).
- Increased duration of heat waves.
- Projections for rainfall differ, but point to increased rainfall during the wet season.
- Slight increase in duration of dry spells (+ 2 days).
- Increased frequency (3–23 percent) and intensity (2–7 percent) of heavy rainfall events.
- Sea level rise of 150–450 mm by 2056.
- Disappearance of Papua glaciers.

The private sector is a key driver of economic growth. The private sector not only contributes to, but is affected by, climate change. It also contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation.[1] In this way, the private sector is part of the problem and solution to climate change. For public decision makers facing constrained public budgets and rising costs of managing climate change, engaging the private sector – its ingenuity, skill and financial resources – is an important strategy. Many studies and literature about climate change and its impact for the economy of Indonesia writ large have been published, but very little research on the perspective of the private sector and on how businesses can reduce risk.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the survey is to provide APIK with a fundamental understanding of the private sector perception and initiation on climate change and disaster, through the collection of information from private sector actors - at the company and individual level - on their capacity, motivation, source of information, barriers to commitment, and perception towards climate change and disaster. The findings of the survey will provide invaluable knowledge for APIK to develop and adapt its private sector engagement policy and strategy. The survey hopes that the report findings will be useful beyond the PSE team and the APIK program, but for other stakeholders such as USAID, the Indonesian Government and other third-party partners.

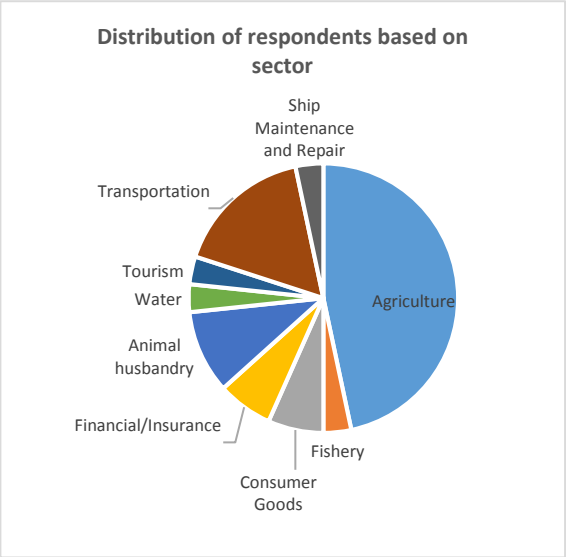
[1] Perceptions and Engagement of the Private Sector in Urban Climate Resilience, Bal Krishna Jamarkattel, CARE Nepal, Hariyo Ban Program, Nepalgunj, 2016.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

The study utilizes qualitative data, by combining primary and secondary research gathering methods. Telephone interviews with representatives of selected companies was the main approach for this survey although there were also some face to face meetings. The interviews are meant to provide a better insight about the climate change and adaptation from the business perspectives. The questions were focused on 5 main areas; 1) Perception: understanding, awareness, 2) Capacity: knowledge, skills, and action, 3) Motivation: willingness to invest on adaptation, 4) Information: source, reliability level, usefulness, ease of understanding, company needs, and 5) Barriers to invest: information, finance, knowledge, incentives.

RESPONDENTS

The survey has been conducted in 3 regional APIK working areas i.e. East Java, South East Sulawesi and Maluku and in Jakarta (for Multi-National Companies - MNCs). The survey applied a purposive sampling method and taps into a total of 30 market actors consisting of six companies from East Java, eight companies from South East Sulawesi, six companies from Maluku, and 10 companies in Jakarta (MNCs and national companies). The data collection was conducted during February – September 2017. These entities represent businesses that works in agriculture, tourism, clean water, transportation, energy, marine and fisheries sector.



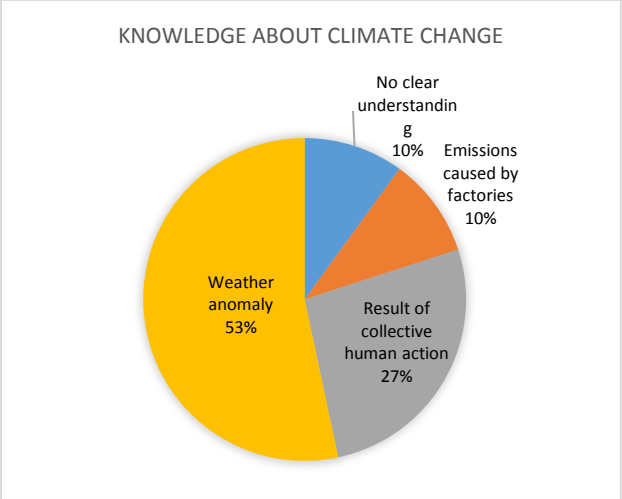
Interviewed respondents hold key and strategic positions within their organizations. They range from owners, CEO, vice president, director, and division heads. Nearly all respondents worked within their company's core business.

In terms of limitations, the study focused on the perceptions of the representative of the companies on the climate change topic. It did not differentiate the companies based on scale (small/medium/large), nor did it differentiate companies by sector in the analysis.

2. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The survey found that respondents understanding about climate change is quite diverse. In general, interviewees have relatively good understanding of what climate change means for them personally and for the company. To sum up, climate change is the abnormality in climate and weather patterns caused by human activities. Humans (and businesses) are no longer able to predict the weather and to take advantage of the natural weather cycle to support their activities.

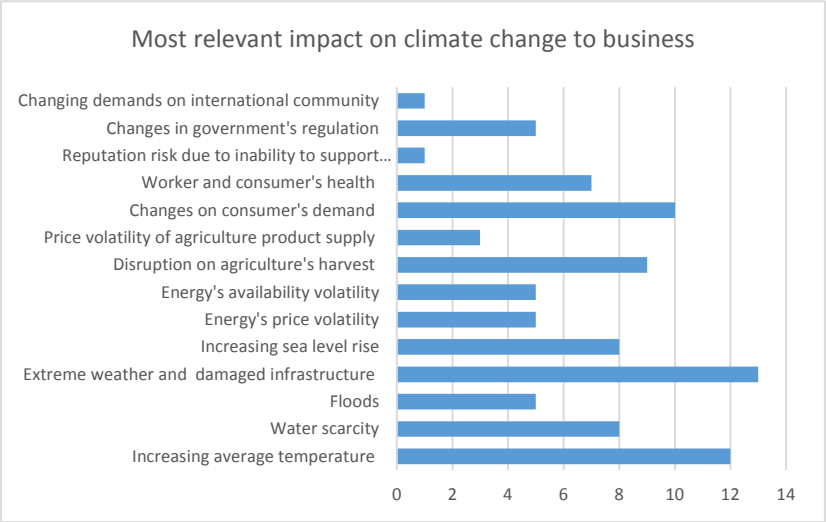


IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO BUSINESSES (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)

"Climate change is the result of the collective human actions that degraded nature. Irresponsible human actions that helped change climate pattern and the natural cycle of weather. For example drought impacts the crop yields and eventually affects supply and demand. We cannot predict areas that are surplus and shortage anymore" (Producer, processor, and trader of agriculture products)

"Both at the company level and at the staff level, we have no clear understanding on climate change. We heard about climate change. We have discussed about it and know that our production is affected by climate change but we have no clue what it is and how to react towards it" (Rubber Company)

The survey found that the most relevant impact to business within the company is leaning to extreme weather and damage of infrastructure, increasing temperature, and changes on consumer's demand. Those three are also the top issues that are perceived to be already happening for the respondents. Almost all companies experienced the negative impact of climate change, notably too much rain, floods, and drought or a combination of both or all.

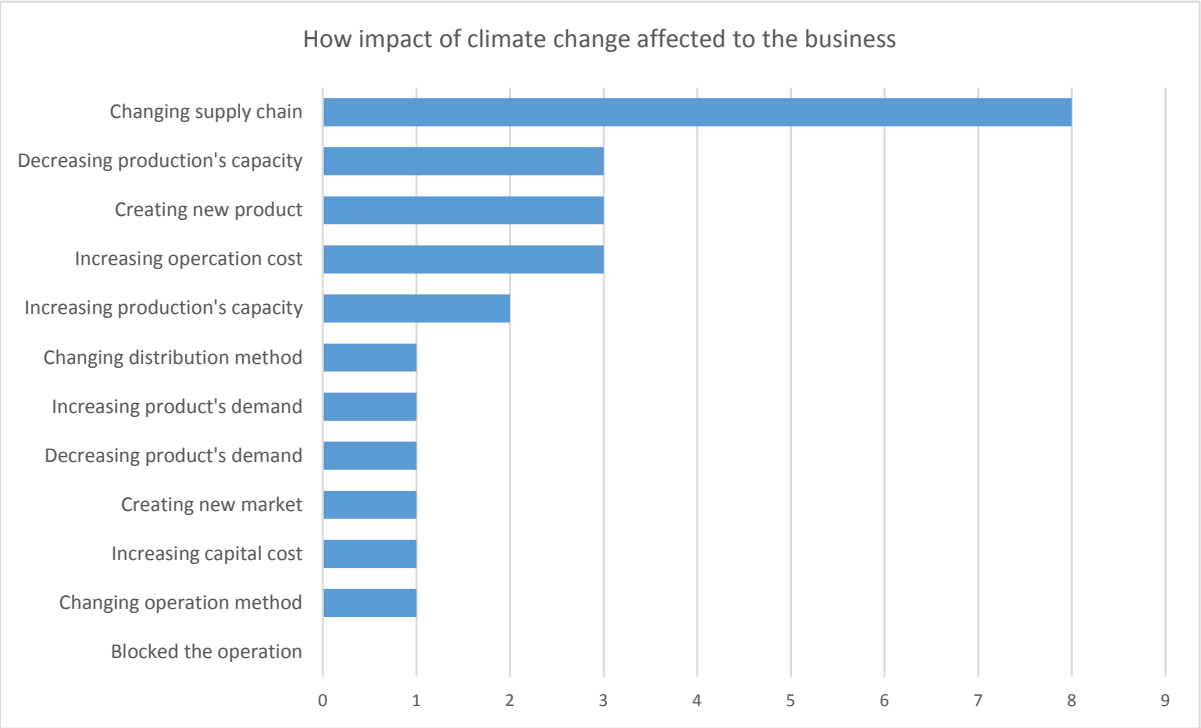


Interviewees knew and acknowledged that climate change have impacted their value chain. And what each company experienced depends greatly on their type of business and the industry sector. Some businesses are affected directly, while others are not. Climate change might impact inputs of raw inputs and upstream operations, while others are more likely to impact consumers and downstream operations.

Respondents are confirming that climate change has impacted to their supply chain, decreasing production capacity, and increasing operation costs. Surprisingly, the survey found that creating new product/s as a positive impact from the climate change (in terms of business). One underlying commonality among the respondents is that climate change denies their company of the economic incentives to reduce cost, generate returns, and increase profit.

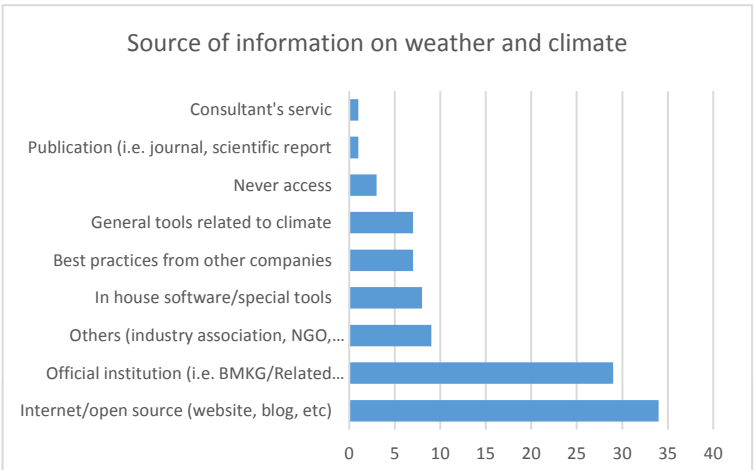
"Weather anomaly did not happen 15 years ago. Prices were relatively constant, but now companies are having a hard time predicting the weather. And it affects the availability and price of calves. Prices of calves fluctuate more today than 15 years ago". (Calf production, cattle fattening (feedlot), and processor (abattoir))

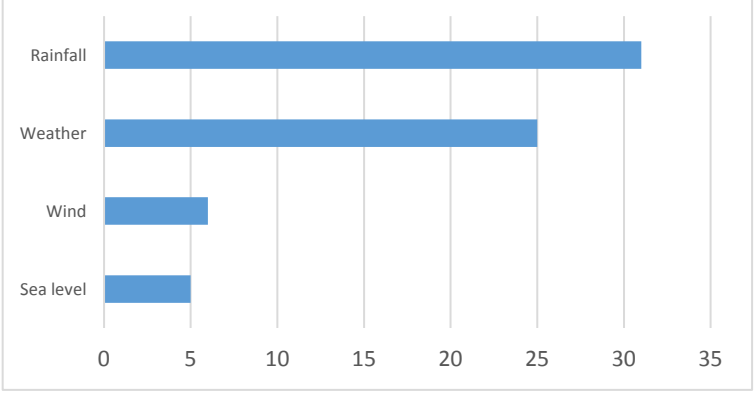
"Climate change affects our farmer debitors. It denies their ability to produce, generate income, and to repay loans. A change in weather and climate affects the harvest cycle. As an agribusiness financing institution, we are concerned about securing the source of repayment". (Bank – financial institution)



ACCESS TO THE CLIMATE AND WEATHER INFORMATION

Almost 90% of respondents gathered the climate change related information firstly from open source that exist in the internet and also website, newsletter and blog. All interviewees claimed that their company need weather information, albeit in different forms and use. For many, BMKG is definitely the main source of information, although some respondents question its accuracy and instead relies on multiple sources to improve weather predictions. Information about rainfall is the type of information mostly needed by respondents. We believe this is due to the nature of most companies involved in this survey which coming from agriculture industry and transportation.

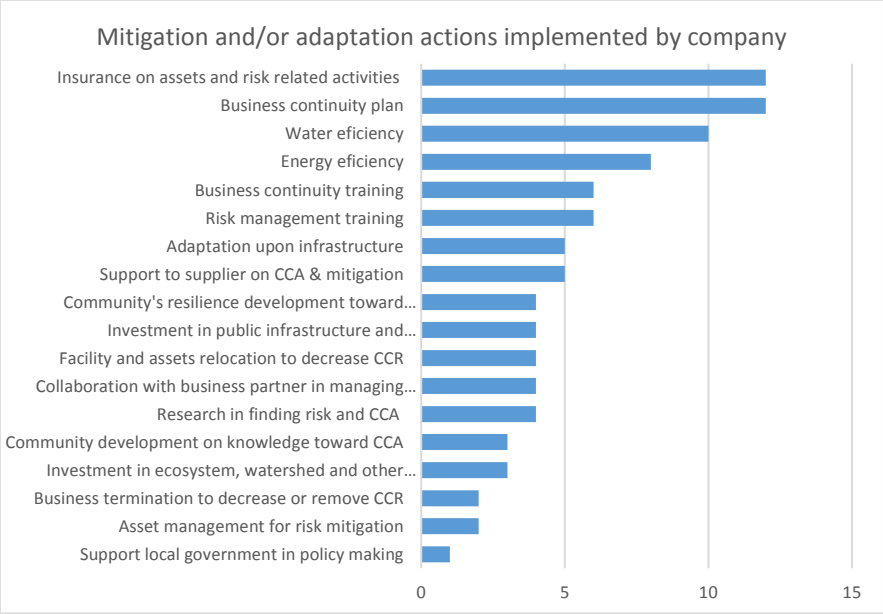




"We use the BMKG data at the HQ level. The most significant use is to help BASF forecast its sales target in a 12-month period. Through BMKG long term analysis, we can better manage our resources and expectations. The outcome of our annual sales strategy will trickle down to our managers in the fields". (Crop protection producer)

RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE COMPANY

The survey found that most of the companies do not have climate change adaptation plans. Respondents who already have climate and disaster resilience plan mostly are MNCs and national big companies. Despite its priority as a disrupter, not all of the respondents understand or have clear steps and executable plans to address climate and disaster risk. Some companies are more advanced than others with standard of procedures and well planned systems.



With regards to the mitigation and/or adaptation actions implemented by company, half of the respondents take insurance on assets and risk related activities, and have already implemented a business continuity plan. Interviewees responded differently when asked if their company have invested in procedures and trainings related to disaster risk management.

- Multinational companies have strict EHS (environment, human, safety) codes that follow their global corporate standards. The EHS incorporate procedures, training, drills, and warden system to prepare staff in the case of disasters. Those who have multiple sites or factories have routine preparedness drills in case of fires, floods, tsunamis, volcano eruptions, and earthquakes.
- Large national companies do not all adhere to strict corporate stndards. Some have stringent codes, while other do not, despite owning their own office space and having multiple factories. Those

companies who rent space have no standard operating procedure and instead rely on the building safety codes and guidebook on disaster response.

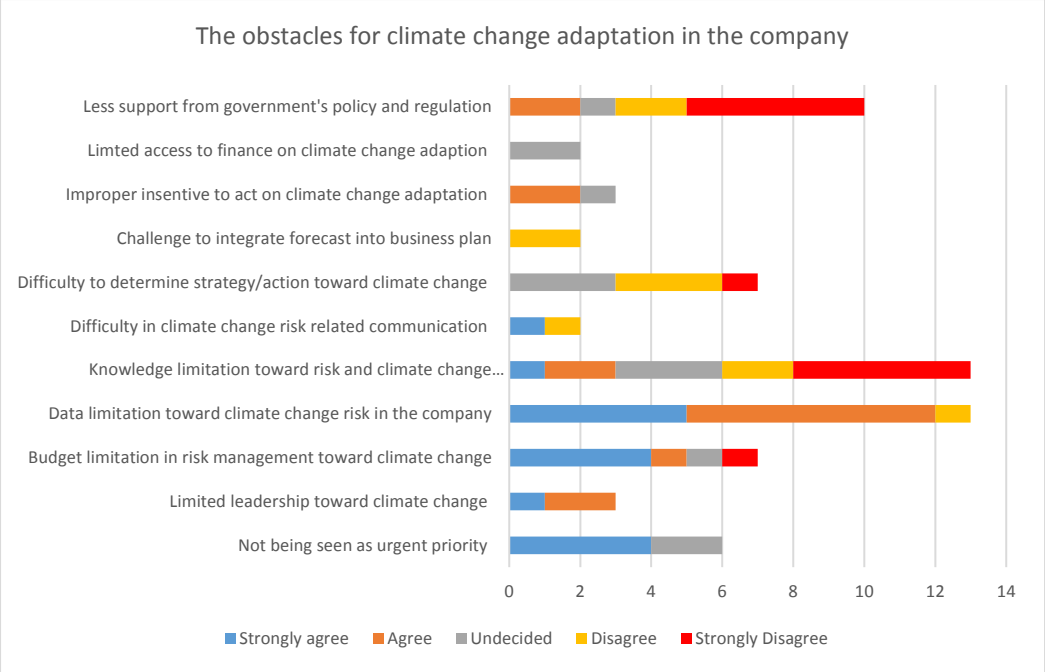
- Smaller local companies do not have any disaster risk management procedures on investment since they have very little understanding about the issue.

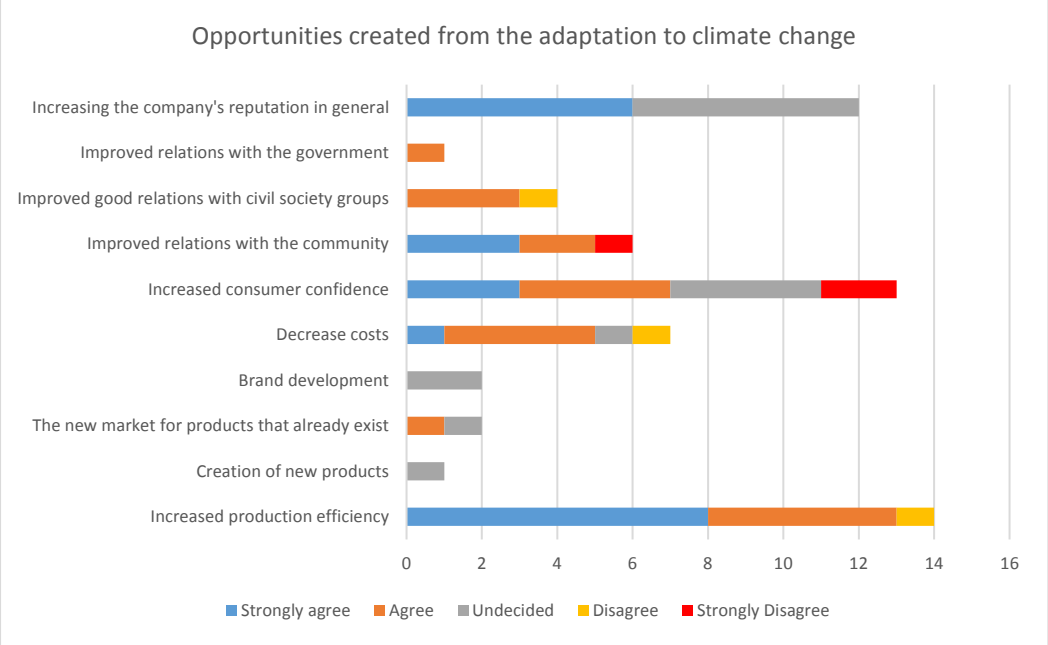
Most of the respondents companies have CSR programs, but few of them are related to climate or disaster risk. Examples include blood drives, immunizations, *sembako* donations, scholarships, public facility construction projects, forest replanting, and water conservation. On capacity building CSR programs, examples include providing financial literacy for local communities, good agricultural practices training for farmers, and Trainer of Trainer programs.

- *A rubber processor has no way to deal with climate and disaster resilience other than modifying the overall expectation on production and potential review, altering procurement sources, and negotiating change in shipments to buyers.*
- *An insurance company provides the clients training on climate change risk management as part of the company's embedded services to help reduce NPLs.*
- *A commodity trader provides their farmer producers training on good agriculture practices (GAP), financial literacy, and access to market to improve their resiliency towards climate and disaster resilience.*

OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE COMPANY

The availability of data toward climate change risk in the company, budget limitation and low priority of the company for climate change adaptation are listed as the top rank as obstacles when it comes to implementation. It was confirmed by respondents when asked about their company's priority for the next 3-5 years. Most of the respondents talked about growth, market expansion, product quality, sustainability, or food security. Less of them mentioned addressing the impact of climate change even though it is an integral part of sustainability and food security.

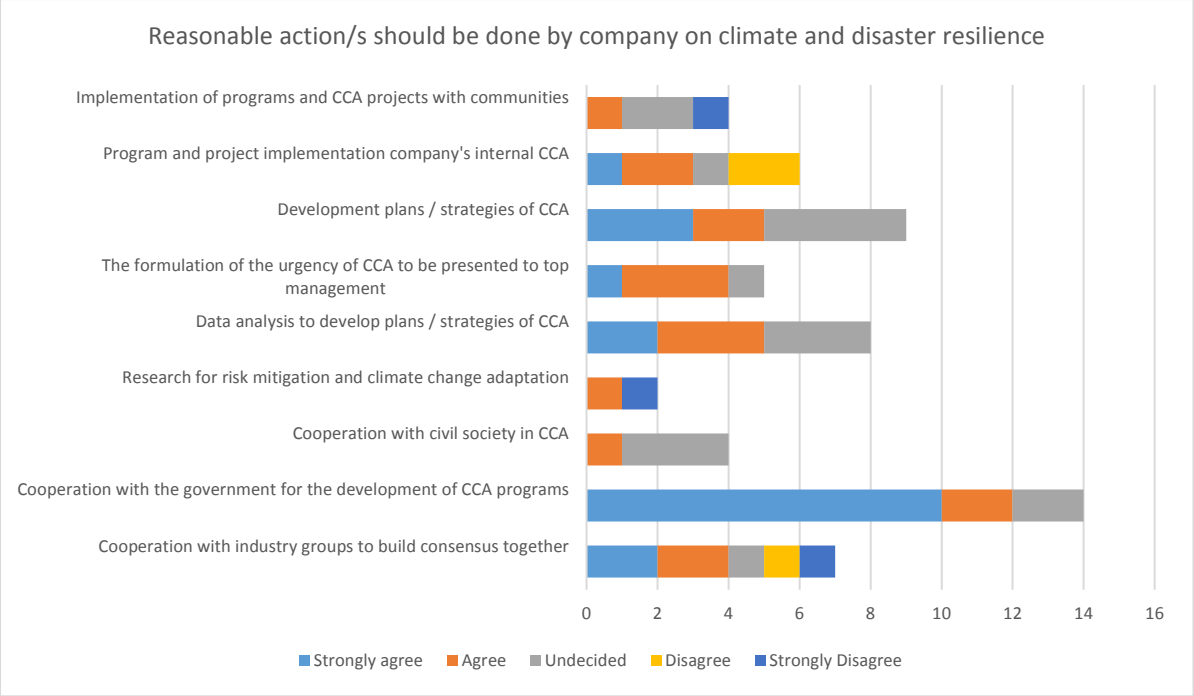




Top five opportunities created by the risk management and climate change adaptation are increased production efficiency, increasing the company's reputation in general, and increased consumer confidence, improved relations with the community, and decrease costs.

REASONABLE ACTIONS ON CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE BY COMPANY

Cooperation with the government for the development of climate change adaptation program are perceived as the most reasonable action by halves of the respondent. The two following actions are development plan/ strategy of adaptation and data analysis to develop strategy.



In relation to climate and disaster resilience, the private sector still hopes that the government can play their role to support businesses, namely:

- Improve the role of BMKG; make data more accessible and useful to companies and the public; synergize BMKG with other state-own research centers.
- Give a clear and consistent regulations;
- Stop subsidies and shift funding to support more automatic weather stations.
- Provide incentives and acknowledgement for companies that have contributed to mitigating the effects of climate change.

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Private sector involvement in supporting climate resilience efforts is nothing new and by no means a small effort. This study has confirmed that private companies are affected by climate change. Companies have relatively good understanding of what climate change means for their company, although it's quite limited only on the general terms of climate change. **For APIK Project, creating awareness, promoting enabling policies, facilitating access to climate and weather information** are some of the ways to enhance private sector engagement in urban resilience to climate change and disasters.

Companies still have limited capacity on the implementation of climate resilience due to the lack of data toward climate change risk in the company, as well as budget limitation, are some of the key barriers to the private sector taking action. Companies are positive about contributing to climate change adaptation in the future, and working together with government for the development of climate resilience programs is the reasonable action perceived by private actors. APIK may **facilitate both private and public goals on its resilience (i.e. facilitate the setup/develop coordination platform for dialogue public-private for climate and disaster resilience, PPP, and/or joint action beyond CSR).**

With regards to the support to private actors for the implementation of climate resilience, more research is needed on specific sub-sectors and to quantitatively assess the contributions of the private sector to climate change response, the impacts of climate change on private entities, and the effectiveness of CSR and other such initiatives including environmental impact assessments. **APIK Project could facilitate capacity building to private actors (mainly for SMEs) on conducting risk assessment and formulating business continuity plan** would make their efforts more effective. For the access to the weather and climate information, APIK can **facilitate the link to the providers of weather and climate information** (i.e. BMKG) or collaborate with CWI providers to develop more user friendly access and information for private actors.

ANNEX F MEDIA COVERAGE PROJECT YEAR 2

Date	Media	Title	Links/ Attachment
October 7, 2016	Malang Times	USAID Luncurkan Program API-PRB di Kabupaten Malang	http://www.malangtimes.com/baca/14781/20161007/162437/usaid-luncurkan-program-apiprb-di-kabupaten-malang/
October 15, 2016	Merdeka	Kelurahan Sisir Raih Pengharhaan Desa Tangguh Bencana Kategori Pratama	https://malang.merdeka.com/kabar-malang/kelurahan-sisir-raih-penghargaan-desa-tangguh-bencana-kategori-pratama-161015y.html
October 20, 2016	Surya Malang	Malang Raya Jadi Percontohan Pengurangan Resiko Bencana Akibat Perubahan Iklim Oleh USAID	http://suryamalang.tribunnews.com/2016/10/20/malang-raya-jadi-percontohan-pengurangan-resiko-bencana-akibat-perubahan-iklim-oleh-usaid
October 24, 2016	Malang Times	Waspada, Enam Kecamatan di Kabupaten Malang Ini Rawan Banjir	http://www.malangtimes.com/baca/15047/20161024/161336/waspada-enam-kecamatan-di-kabupaten-malang-ini-rawan-banjir/
November 10, 2016	ANTARA News	Pemkot Ambon-USAID Sosialisasi Penilaian Ketangguhan Bencana	http://www.antaramaluku.com/berita/35827/pemkot-ambon-usaid-sosialisasi-penilaian-ketangguhan-bencana
November 24, 2016	Inilah.com	Pemda jadi Tonggak Hadapi Perubahan Iklim	http://m.inilah.com/news/detail/2341369/pemda-jadi-tonggak-hadapi-perubahan-iklim
November 24, 2016	Otonomi.co.id	Foto: Doialog Nasional Keterkaitan Pembangunan dan Risiko Bencana	https://www.otonomi.co.id/foto/news/foto-penanggulangan-bencana-perubahan-iklim-di-indonesia-161124p/foto-penanggulangan-bencana-perubahan-iklim-di-indonesia-161124p-004.html
November 24, 2016	Youtube channel/Apkasi	Budi Sulistyono (Bupati Ngawi): APKASI dan USAID Rintis Upaya Cepat Tanggap Tangani Perubahan Iklim	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOmcHN7LmK8
November 25, 2016	Kompas Cetak	Perubahan Iklim: Perencanaan Minim Adaptasi	Printed version
November 25, 2016	Apkasi	Pemerintah Kabupaten Jadi Tonggak Penentu Ketangguhan Masyarakat Hadapi Perubahan Iklim	https://apkasi.org/nasional/pemerintah-kabupaten-jadi-tonggak-penentu-ketangguhan-masyarakat-hadapi-perubahan-iklim/

Date	Media	Title	Links/ Attachment
November 29, 2016	Kenali.co	Walikota Jambi narasumber Dialog Nasional Tentang Iklim di Jakarta	http://kenali.co/berita-7073-walikota-jambi-nara-sumber-dialog-nasional-tentang-iklim-di-jakarta.html
November 30, 2016	Greeners.co	Kebijakan dan Anggaran Belum Responsif Gender	http://www.greeners.co/berita/kebijakan-dan-anggaran-belum-responsif-gender/
November 30, 2016	Lensaindonesia.com	Indonesia Harus Kaji Loss and damage terkait Perubahan Iklim	http://www.lensaindonesia.com/2016/11/30/indonesia-harus-kaji-loss-damage-terkait-perubahan-iklim.html
December 1, 2016	Antaranews.com	Menteri LHK Minta Program kampung Iklim di perbanyak	http://www.antaranews.com/berita/599338/menteri-lhk-minta-program-kampung-iklim-diperbanyak
December 1, 2016	Bisnis	Masyarakat Perkotaan Rentan Terkena Dampak Perubahan Iklim	http://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20161201/79/608259/masyarakat-perkotaan-rentan-terkena-dampak-perubahan-iklim
December 1, 2016	Mediaindonesia.com	Adaptasi Mitigasi Iklim Diperkuat	http://mediaindonesia.com/news/read/80342/adaptasi-mitigasi-iklim-diperkuat/2016-12-01
December 1, 2016	Bisnis	Masyarakat Perkotaan Rentan Terkena Dampak Perubahan Iklim	http://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20161201/79/608259/masyarakat-perkotaan-rentan-terkena-dampak-perubahan-iklim
December 2, 2016	Malukupost.com	Ambon-USAID Tanda Tangani "MoU" Implementasi Apik	http://www.malukupost.com/2016/12/ambon-usaid-tanda-tangani-mou.html
December 2, 2016	Warta Berita Terkini	Pemprov Maluku-USAID Tandatangani MoU Tanggulangi Gempa BUmi	http://warta.website/2016/12/02/pemprov-maluku-usaid-tandatangani-mou-tanggulangi-gempa-bumi/
December 2, 2016	Terasmaluku.com	Pemkot Ambon-USAID MOU Kelola Risiko Bencana	https://terasmaluku.com/pemkot-ambon-usaid-mou-kelola-resiko-bencana/
December 2, 2016	Antaramaluku.com	Pemprov Maluku- USAID MoU Tanggulangi Gempa Bumi	http://www.antaramaluku.com/berita/36208/pemprov-maluku--usaid-mou-tanggulangi-gempa-bumi
December 2, 2016	Antaramaluku.com	Ambon-USAID Tanda Tangani "MoU" Implementasi APIK	http://www.antaramaluku.com/berita/36204/ambon-usaid-tanda-tangani-mou-implementasi-apik
December 2, 2016	Rayapos.com	Ambon: USAID Tanda Tangani "MoU" Implementasi APIK	http://rayapos.com/ambon-usaid-tanda-tangani-mou-implementasi-apik/
December 4, 2016	Kicaunews.com	Perbanyak Program Kampung Iklim, Menteri LHK: ini Bagian Ketahanan Iklim Nasional	http://kicaunews.com/2016/12/04/perbanyak-program-kampung-iklim-menteri-lhk-ini-bagian-ketahanan-iklim-nasional/

Date	Media	Title	Links/ Attachment
December 6 2016	Jaknews.co.id	Indonesia Harus Mulai Kajian"Loss and Damage" Terkait Perubahan Iklim	http://jaknews.co.id/indonesia-harus-mulai-kajian-loss-damage-terkait-perubahan-iklim/
December 9, 2016	Beritajatim.com	Apa Penyebab Banjir di Kawasan Perkotaan?	http://www.beritajatim.com/peristiwa/284525/apa_penyebab_banjir_di_kawasan_perkotaan?.html
December 9, 2016	Suarasurabaya.net	BPBD Jatim: 483 Kejadian Banjir dan Longsor di Jatim pada Tahun 2016	http://kelanakota.suarasurabaya.net/news/2016/181578-BPBD-Jatim:-483-Kejadian-Bencana-Banjir-dan-Longsor-di-Jatim-pada-2016
December 9, 2016	Surya	Surabaya, Sidoarjo, dan Gresik disebut bakal akrab dengan Banjir, Pemicunya ternyata ini	http://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2016/12/09/surabaya-sidoarjo-dan-gresik-disebut-bakal-akrab-dengan-banjir-pemicunya-ternyata-ini
December 10, 2016	Surabayaonline.co	Siaga Bencana, USAID Jalin Diskusi dengan Awak Media	http://surabayaonline.co/2016/12/10/siaga-bencana-usaid-jalin-diskusi-dengan-awak-media/
December 10, 2016	Tribunnews.com	Surabaya, Gresik dan Sidoarjo Bakal Kerap Terdampak Banjir, Inilah Pemicunya	http://www.tribunnews.com/regional/2016/12/10/surabaya-gresik-dan-sidoarjo-bakal-kerap-terdampak-baniir-inilah-pemicunya
December 10, 2016	kabarna.id	Surabaya, Gresik dan Sidoarjo Bakal Kerap Terdampak Banjir, Inilah Pemicunya	http://www.kabarna.id/daerah/surabaya-gresik-dan-sidoarjo-bakal-kerap-terdampak-baniir-inilah-pemicunya
December 19, 2016	Sultra Line	Waspada Bencana Hidrometeorologi di Sultra	http://sultraline.id/2016/12/19/waspada-bencana-hidrometrologi-sultra/
December 19, 2016	Mysultra	Bencana Hidrometeorologi 2016 Tertinggi selama 10 Tahun Terakhir	http://www.mysultra.com/bencana-hidrolometeorologi-2016-tertinggi-selama-10-tahun-terahir/
December 19, 2016	ZonaSultra	Bantu Sultra Kelola Resiko Bencana dan Iklim,	http://zonasultra.com/bantu-sultra-kelola-risiko-bencana-dan-iklim-usaid-gelar-disukusi-dengan-media.html
December 22, 2016	Rayapos	USAID-APIK Maluku Gelar Kaleidoskop dan Penanganan Bencana 2017	https://www.rayapos.com/usaid-apik-maluku-gelar-kaleidoskop-dan-penanganan-bencana-2017/
January 24, 2017	Siwalima	Forum PRB Maluku Gelar Lomba Mading	http://www.siwalimanews.com/post/forum_prb_maluku_gelar_lomba_mading
January 25, 2017	Teras Maluku	Gubernur Mengajar, Upaya Kurangi Risiko Bencana di Maluku	http://terasmaluku.com/gubernur-mengajar-upaya-untuk-kurangi-risiko-bencana-di-maluku/

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January 25, 2017	Kabar Kendari	Integrasi Isu Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dalam Rencana Pembangunan	https://kabarkendari.com/integrasi-isu-adaptasi-perubahan-iklim/
February 3, 2017	Maluku Post	Pemkot Ambon-USAID Gelar Lokakarya Penilaian Ketangguhan Bencana	http://www.malukupost.com/2017/03/pemkot-ambon-usaid-gelar-lokakarya.html
February 8, 2017	Antara Foto	Inovasi Terumbu Karang Tempurung Kelapa	http://www.antarafoto.com/peristiwa/v1486559427/inovasi-terumbu-karang-tempurung-kelapa
February 8, 2017	Kabar Kendari	Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim Teknologi Pengembangan Terumbu Karang	https://kabarkendari.com/adaptasi-perubahan-iklim-teknologi-pengembangan-terumbu-karang/
February 8, 2017	Tegas.co	Pemda Konsel dan USAID APIK Teken MoU Perubahan Iklim	http://tegas.co/berita-utama/pemda-konsel-dan-usaid-apik-teken-mou-perubahan-iklim/
February 8, 2017	Koran Sultra	Pemkab Konsel Teken MoU dengan USAID APIK	http://koransultra.com/pemkab-konsel-teken-mou-dengan-usaid-apik.
February 8, 2017	Pena Aktual	Pemkab Konsel Teken Kerja Sama dengan Perusahaan Asal Amerika	http://penaaktual.com/single.php?id=1293
February 8, 2017	Zona Sultra	Cegah Resiko Bencana Alam, Pemda Konsel Tandatangan Mou dengan USAID	http://zonasultra.com/cegah-resiko-bencana-alam-pemda-konsel-tandatangan-mou-dengan-usaid.html
February 8, 2017	Radar Sultra	Penandatanganan MoU, Pemerintah Konsel dengan USAID APIK	https://radarsultra.co.id/penandatangan-mou-pemerintah-konsel-dengan-usaid-apik/
February 8, 2017	Harian Bhirawa Online	Kota Batu Siaga Potensi Bencana	http://harianbhirawa.com/2017/02/kota-batu-siaga-potensi-bencana/
February 9, 2017	Koran Sultra	Masyarakat Lalowaru Keluhkan Pengawasan Pesisir Pantai	http://koransultra.com/masyarakat-lalowaru-keluhkan-pengawasan-pesisir-pantai.
February 9, 2017	Bosultra	Konsel Teken MoU Bersama USAID	https://bosultra.com/k-mou-bersama-usaid/

Date	Media	Title	Links/ Attachment
February 9, 2017	Berita Kota	Pemkab Konsel MoU dengan USAID dalam Program APIK: Kembangkan Bio Reeftech sebagai Benteng Abrasi	
February 9, 2017	Rakyat Sultra	USAID APIK – UHO Lestarikan Terumbu Karang	
February 9, 2017	Kendari Pos	Konsel Siaga Bencana	
February 10, 2017	Berita Kota Kendari Online	USAID Kerja Sama dengan UHO Bikin Bio Reef Tech	http://bkk.fajar.co.id/2017/02/10/usaid-kerja-sama-dengan-uho-bikin-bio-reef-tech/

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February 14, 2017	malangvoice	Para Inovator Berkumpul Bersama USAID APIK untuk Bahas Ini	http://malangvoice.com/para-inovator-berkumpul-bersama-usaid-apik-bahas/
February 15, 2017	Kendari Pos	Pemda Konsel Gandeng Tim APIK	printed version
February 15, 2017	jatimpos	USAID Ajak Pihak Swasta Turut Beradaptasi Terhadap Perubahan Iklim	http://jatimpos.co/id/jatim/1408-usaid-ajak-pihak-swasta-turut-beradaptasi-terhadap-perubahan-iklim
February 22, 2017	suryamalang	Pemkot Malang Kerja Sama dengan USAID, Ini Harapan Wali Kota M Anton	http://suryamalang.tribunnews.com/2017/02/22/pemkot-malang-kerja-sama-dengan-usaid-ini-harapan-wali-kota-m-anton
February 22, 2017	malangvoice	Teken MoU, Pemkot Malang – USAID Bangun Ketangguhan Hadapi Bencana	http://malangvoice.com/teken-mou-pemkot-malang-usaid-bangun-ketangguhan-hadapi-bencana/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YGSOYWnShB8
February 22, 2017	antaranews	Pemkot Malang-USAID Kerja Sama Tanggulangi Dampak Perubahan Iklim	http://jatim.antaranews.com/lihat/berita/192812/pemkot-malang-usaid-kerja-sama-tanggulangi-dampak-perubahan-iklim
February 22, 2017	bisnis	Pemkot Malang-USAID Kerja Sama Bidang Adaptasi Iklim	http://surabaya.bisnis.com/read/20170222/4/94208/pemkot-malang-usaid-kerja-sama-bidang-adaptasi-iklim
February 22, 2017	malangpost	Kelola Risiko Bencana dan Dampak Iklim	http://www.malangpost.net/kota-malang/kelola-risiko-bencana-dan-dampak-iklim
February 22, 2017	malangtoday	Ini Langkah Kota Malang Hadapi Perubahan Iklim	https://malangtoday.net/malang-raya/kota-malang/kota-malang-hadapi-perubahan-iklim/
February 22, 2017	Duta	Gandeng USAID-APIK, Pemkot Edukasi Tanggap Bencana	https://duta.co/gandeng-usaid-apik-pemkot-edukasi-tanggap-bencana/
February 22, 2017	Times Malang	Kurangi Risiko Bencana, Wali Kota Kerjasama dengan USAID	http://www.timesmalang.com/read/12714/20170222/173641/kurangi-risiko-bencana-wali-kota-kerjasama-dengan-usaid/
February 22, 2017	Times Indonesia	Kurangi Risiko Bencana, Wali Kota Kerjasama dengan USAID	http://jember.timesindonesia.co.id/read/12714/20170222/173641/kurangi-risiko-bencana-wali-kota-kerjasama-dengan-usaid/
February 23, 2017	Jawa Pos	Waspada Bencana, Pemkot Gandeng USAID	printed version
February 23, 2017	Malang Post	Kelola Risiko Bencana dan Dampak Iklim	http://malangpost.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22974:ratusan-peserta-ramaikan-aremania-

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			rally&catid=63:menu-headline&Itemid=102
February 23, 2017	Merdeka	Pemkot Malang lakukan kerjasama dengan USAID terkait perubahan iklim	http://malang.merdeka.com/kabar-malang/pemkot-malang-lakukan-kerjasama-dengan-usaid-terkait-perubahan-iklim-170223r.html
February 23, 2017	memo	Pemkot Malang-USAID Kerja Sama Tanggulangi Dampak Perubahan Iklim	https://malang.memo-x.com/20843/pemkot-malang-usaid-kerja-sama-tanggulangi-dampak-perubahan-iklim.html
February 23, 2017	Merdeka	Pemkot Malang Lakukan Kerjasama dengan USAID terkait Perubahan Iklim	https://malang.merdeka.com/kabar-malang/pemkot-malang-lakukan-kerjasama-dengan-usaid-terkait-perubahan-iklim-170223r.html
February 26, 2017	Harian Bhirawa Online	Kabupaten Malang Miliki 12 Jenis Bencana	http://harianbhirawa.com/2017/02/kabupaten-malang-miliki-12-jenis-bencana/
February 27, 2017	Radio DMS	Kota Ambon Masuk dalam 2000 Kota Ketangguhan Bencana di Dunia	http://www.radiodms.com/informasi/maluku/7796-kota-ambon-masuk-dalam-2000-kota-ketangguhan-bencana-di-dunia.html
March 8, 2017	Mysultra	Gender Dalam Pembangunan Pesisir Harus menjadi Prioritas	http://www.mysultra.com/gender-dalam-pembangunan-pesisir-harus-menjadi-perioritas/
March 8, 2017	Zona Sultra	Peringati Hari Perempuan Internasional, USAID APIK dan ALPEN SULTRA Tingkatkan Kepedulian pada Perempuan Pesisir	http://zonasultra.com/peringati-hari-perempuan-internasional-usaid-apik-dan-alpen-sultra-tingkatkan-kepedulian-pada-perempuan-pesisir.html
March 8, 2017	Sultraline	10 Kelurahan di Kota Kendari Berisiko Terdampak Bencana Akibat Perubahan Iklim	https://sultraline.id/10-kelurahan-kota-kendari-beresiko-terdampak-bencana-akibat-perubahan-iklim/
March 8, 2017	Radar Sultra	Hari Perempuan Internasional, Alpen Sultra dan USAID Berkomitmen Tingkatkan Kualitas Perempuan Sultra	https://radarsultra.co.id/hari-perempuan-internasional-alpen-sultra-dan-usaid-berkomitmen-tingkatkan-kualitas-perempuan-sultra/
March 9, 2017	Harian Amanah	Hadapi Dampak Perubahan Iklim, Ini Saran USAID-APIK Sulawesi Tenggara	http://harianamanah.com/berita-hadapi-dampak-perubahan-iklim-ini-saran-usaidapik-sulawesi-tenggara.html
March 9, 2017	Antara Sultra	LSM Prioritaskan Keterlibatan Gender dalam Pembangunan Pesisir	http://www.antarasultra.com/berita/287404/lsm-prioritaskan-keterlibatan-gender-dalam-pembangunan-pesisir

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March 9, 2017	Sultrakini	Prioritasnya Perempuan Pesisir untuk Kesejahteraan Sultra	https://sultrakini.com/berita/prioritasnya-perempuan-pesisir-untuk-kesejahteraan-sultra
March 9, 2017	Berita Kota Kendari Online	Mengedukasi Perempuan dengan Dampak Perubahan Iklim	http://bkk.fajar.co.id/2017/03/09/mengedukasi-perempuan-dengan-dampak-perubahan-iklim/
March 11, 2017	Mysultra	Kota Kendari dan Konsel Beresiko Tinggi Terhadap Bencana	http://www.mysultra.com/kota-kendari-dan-konsel-beresiko-tinggi-terhadap-bencana/
March 16, 2017	Mysultra	Perempuan Rentan terhadap Perubahan Iklim	http://www.mysultra.com/perempuan-rentan-terhadap-perubahan-iklim/
March 18, 2017	Lensa Indonesia	Perempuan Gajarejo-Malang tetap senyum, air Rp50 ribu untuk 3hari	http://www.lensaindonesia.com/2017/03/18/perempuan-gajarejo-malang-tetap-senyum-air-rp50-ribu-untuk-3hari.html
March 22, 2017	Mediasindoraya	Meningkatkan Akses Perempuan terhadap Air sebagai Bentuk Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim di Hari Air Sedunia	http://www.mediasindoraya.com/2017/03/22/meningkatkan-akses-perempuan-terhadap-air-sebagai-bentuk-adaptasi-perubahan-iklim-di-hari-air-sedunia/
March 29, 2017	Intim News	USAID-APIK dan Pemkot Ambon Adakan Lokakarya Tahap II	http://intim.news/2017/03/usaid-apik-dan-pemkot-ambon-adakan-lokakarya-tahap-ii/
March 30, 2017	Radio DMS	Pemkot Ambon Gandeng USAID-APIK Gelar Lokakarya Penilaian Ketangguhan Kota Ambon	http://www.radiodms.com/informasi/maluku/8023-pemkot-ambon-gandeng-usaid-apik-gelar-lokakarya-penilaian-ketangguhan-kota-ambon.html
April 3, 2017	Radar Malteng	Pemda Malteng Gelar Lokakarya II, Tingkatkan Kapasitas Masyarakat dan Lembaga	http://www.radarmalteng.com/2017/04/pemda-malteng-gelar-lokakarya-ii.html
April 3, 2017	Berita Maluku	Lokakarya Ketangguhan Hadapi Bencana Di Malteng	http://www.beritamalukuonline.com/2017/04/lokakarya-ketangguhan-hadapi-bencana-di.html
April 18, 2017	Sultra Kini	Sekolah Lapang Iklim Pertanian Untuk Penyuluh Lebih Siap di Lapangan	http://www.sultrakini.com/berita/sekolah-lapang-iklim-pertanian-untuk-penyuluh-lebih-siap-di-lapangan
April 19, 2017	Tegas	USAID APIK : Perubahan Iklim Mempengaruhi Kerentanan Pangan	http://tegas.co/daerah/usaid-apik-perubahan-iklim-mempengaruhi-kerentanan-pangan/
May 4, 2017	Berita Jatim	Penggunaan ICI di Nelayan Masih Rendah	http://beritajatim.com/peristiwa/296949/penggunaan_ici_di_nelayan_masih_rendah.html

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May 4, 2017	Media Sindo Raya	USAID APIK dan BMKG Surabaya Gelar Program SLI Nelayan Jatim	http://www.mediasindoraya.com/2017/05/04/usaid-apik-dan-bmkg-surabaya-gelar-program-sli-nelayan-jatim/
May 5, 2017	bedahnusantara.com	BPBD Gelar Pelatihan Bagi Sekolah Rawan Bencana	http://www.bedahnusantara.com/2017/05/bpbd-gelar-pelatihan-bagi-sekolah-rawan.html
May 16, 2017	Radar Malang	SMKN Malang Jajaki Kerja Sama Internasional	http://pendidikan.radarmalang.id/smkn-6-malang-jajaki-kerja-sama-internasional-2/
May 17, 2017	Suara Kendari	Training Sekolah Lapang Iklim Pertanian Digelar di Sultra	https://www.suarakendari.com/apik-gelar-fgd-layanan-informasi-cuaca-dan-iklim-di-sultra.html
May 30, 2017	My Sultra	Layanan ICI di Kota Kendari dan Konsel Sangat Rendah	http://www.mysultra.com/layanan-ici-di-kota-kendari-dan-konsel-sangat-rendah/
June 8, 2017	amoinews.com	USAID – APIK Gandeng Pemkab Malteng Gelar Konsultasi Publik	https://amoinews.com/2017/06/08/usaid-apik-gandeng-pemkab-malteng-gelar-konsultasi-publik/
June 9, 2017	malukuchannel	Tuasikal Apresiasi Program APIK USAID Di Kabupaten Malteng	http://www.malukuchannel.com/2017/06/tuasikal-mengapresiasi-program-apik.html
June 9, 2017	Fajar Malteng	Kata APIK, Malteng Masuk Daerah Kurang Tangguh Hadapi Bencana.. Ini Kata Abua Tuasikal	http://malteng.fajar.co.id/2017/06/09/kata-apik-malteng-masuk-daerah-kurang-tangguh-hadapi-bencana-ini-kata-abua-tuasikal/
June 9, 2017	Berita Maluku	Ketangguhan Hadapi Bencana di Malteng Rendah, Bupati: SKPD Harus Serius	http://www.beritamalukuonline.com/2017/06/ketangguhan-hadapi-bencana-di-malteng.html
June 9,2017	Mollucas Times	Tuasikal: Konsultasi Publik Ketangguhan dan Pemanfaatan Layanan Informai Cuaca dan Iklim Penting Bagi Masyarakat	http://www.mollucastimes.com/2017/06/tuasikal-konsultasi-publik-ketangguhan.html
June 9, 2017	Tribun Maluku	Tuasikal Buka Kegiatan Konsultasi Publik Cuaca Dan Iklim	http://www.tribun-maluku.com/2017/06/tuasikal-buka-kegiatan-konsultasi.html
June 13, 2017	Tempo	Adaptasi Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat	https://indonesiana.tempo.co/read/112521/2017/06/13/hermanrn13/adaptasi-bencana-berbasis-masyarakat-ari-mochamad
July 14, 2017	Sultra Kini	SLI: Petani Sultra Belajar Mamahami Iklim Untuk Optimalisasi Pertanian	http://www.sultrakini.com/berita/sli-petani-sultra-belajar-mamahami-iklim-untuk-optimalisasi-pertanian
July 15, 2017	Antarafoto	SEKOLAH LAPANG IKLIM UNTUK PETANI	http://www.antarafoto.com/bisnis/v1500112805/sekolah-lapang-iklim-untuk-petani

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July 19, 2017	My Sultra	Sekolah Lapang Pertanian di Baruga Membangun Ketangguhan Petani	http://www.mysultra.com/sekolah-lapang-pertanian-di-baruga-membangun-ketangguhan-petani/
July 19, 2017	Kabar Kendari	Petani Nangananga dan Tahun Ajaran Baru	https://kabarkendari.com/petani-nangananga-dan-tahun-ajaran-baru/
July 26, 2017	Tegas.co	APIK USAID Sosialisasikan API-PRB ke DPRD Kota Kendari	https://tegas.co/apik-usaid-sosialisasikan-api-prb-ke-dprd-kota-kendari/
July 26, 2017	Sultraline	Gandeng APIK-USAID, Pemkot Bentuk Pokja Perubahan Iklim	https://sultraline.id/gandeng-apik-usaid-pemkot-bentuk-pokja-perubahan-iklim/
July 27, 2017	Rakyat Sultra	Cegah Perubahan Iklim, Pemkot Gandeng USAID	http://rakyatsultra.fajar.co.id/2017/07/27/cegah-perubahan-iklim-pemkot-gandeng-usaid/
August 4, 2017	Swara Sultra	Integrasi API-PRB dalam Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Kendari	http://swarasultra.com/2017/08/04/integrasi-api-prb-dalam-sistem-perencanaan-pembangunan-kendari/
August 14, 2017	Media Sindo Raya	Hasil Penilaian Ketangguhan dan Kajian Kerentanan untuk Kab Mojokerto	http://www.mediasindoraya.com/2017/08/14/hasil-penilaian-ketangguhan-dan-kajian-kerentanan-untuk-kabupaten-mojokerto-yang-lebih-tangguh-terhadap-bencana-dan-iklim/
August 14, 2017	Ngopibareng	Gus Ipul Ajak Masyarakat Ikut Berpartisipasi Hadapi Perubahan Iklim	https://www.ngopibareng.id/timeline/gus-ipul-ajak-masyarakat-ikut-berpartisipasi-hadapi-perubahan-iklim-4054760
August 15, 2017	Merdeka	Wagub Jatim Ajak Masyarakat Tingkatkan Partisipasi akan Perubahan Iklim	https://jatim.merdeka.com/kabare-jatim/wagub-jatim-ajak-masyarakat-berpartisipasi-antisipasi-perubahan-iklim-170816a.html
August 15, 2017	Deliknews	Wagub Jatim Ajak Masyarakat Tingkatkan Partisipasi akan Perubahan Iklim	https://www.deliknews.com/2017/08/15/wagub-jatim-ajak-masyarakat-tingkatkan-partisipasi-akan-perubahan-iklim/
September 14, 2017	Suara Mojokerto	Deteksi Bencana di Mojokerto, Pemkab Gandeng USAID-APIK	https://suaramojokerto.com/2017/09/14/deteksi-bencana-di-mojokerto-pemkab-gandeng-usaid/
September 15, 2017	Jurnal Mojo	Deteksi Dini Bencana Alam bersama USAID-APIK	http://www.jurnalmojo.com/2017/09/deteksi-dini-bencana-alam-bersama-usaid.html

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September 25, 2017	Sultra Kini	Hari Tani Nasional, Petani di SLI Mulai Bersahabat dengan Cuaca dan Iklim	https://sultrakini.com/berita/hari-tani-nasional-petani-di-sli-mulai-bersahabat-dengan-cuaca-dan-iklim
September 25, 2017	My Sultra	Akses Cuaca Informasi dan Iklim untuk Ketahanan Pangan dan Petani yang Lebih Sejahtera	http://www.mysultra.com/akses-cuaca-informasi-dan-iklim-untuk-ketahanan-pangan-dan-petani-yang-lebih-sejahtera/
September 27, 2017	RMOL	Musim Kemarau, Nilai Tukar Petani Naik 0,94 Persen	http://www.rmol.co/read/2017/09/27/308708/Musim-Kemarau,-Nilai-Tukar-Petani-Naik-0,94-Persen-
September 29,2017	Kabar Konsel	Pemkab Konsel – USAID Bekerja Sama Mengatasi Perubahan Iklim	http://kabarkonsel.com/2017/09/29/pemkab-konsel-usaid-bekerja-sama-mengatasi-perubahan-iklim/

ANNEX G EVALUATIVE APPROACH INDEX DIALS

APIK implemented this method within this PY 2 program inplementation. In the table below the impact node and index dials are shown. Red Represent the score under 35%, Yellow represent the score 35% - 65%, and green shows the scores above 65%.

NATIONAL LEVEL

	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
Enabling Environment	Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans, standards or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national level	1a	10	2	0.2	0.5	0.100	0.20	
	Number of changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level	1c	10	2	0.2	0.4	0.080		
	Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/ systems/ products improved or developed to respond to relevant climate and disaster risks	3a	10	2	0.2	0.1	0.020		
	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
Adaptive Capacity	Number of CCA/DRR practitioners that access new/strengthened networks for sharing lessons learned and best practices at the provincial and local levels	1d	500	207	0.41	0.4	0.17	0.17	
	Percent change of awareness of national stakeholders of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters	1e	35%	0	0	0.3	0		

	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
Enabling Environment	Number of Laws, policies, strategies, plans, standards or regulations addressing CCA/DRR revised, proposed, or adopted at the national level	1a	10	2	0.2	0.5	0.100	0.20	
	Number of changes made to the RAN-API based on lessons learned from the local level	1c	10	2	0.2	0.4	0.080		
	Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/ systems/ products improved or developed to respond to relevant climate and disaster risks	3a	10	2	0.2	0.1	0.020		
	Percent change of awareness of the economic and other impacts of climate change and weather-related natural disasters improved among the private sector	4c	35%	0	0	0.3	0		
Action Taken	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
	Number of forums, tools, or other approaches operationalized to strengthen coordination on CCA/ DRR mainstreaming	1b	15	1	0.067	0.5	0.03	0.18	
	Climate risk management actions implemented as part of business operations in companies across multiple sectors	4a	20	0	0	0.2			
	Number of models developed and disseminated on successful integration of district, provincial and national strategies for CCA and DRR mainstreaming	5a	12	6	0.5	0.3	0.15		

REGIONAL LEVEL

	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
Enabling Environment	Number of local government development plans, processes, budgets and/ or operations that reflect and address CCA and DRR	2a	30	27	0.90	0.6	0.54	0.57	
	Number of climate change and disaster risk assessments are completed to inform and prioritize risk reduction, and capacity to update and replicate them is institutionalized	2c	13	1	0.08	0.4	0.03		
Adaptive Capacity	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
	Number of subnational government staff who demonstrate improved capacity to address and mainstream CCA/ DRR	2b	500	339	0.68	0.6	0.41	0.42	
	Number of institutions in targeted areas with improved capacity to develop, disseminate, or apply tailored weather and climate information services as a result of APIK activities	3b	65	2	0.03	0.4	0.01		
Actions Taken	Indicator	TLR	Target	Actual Achievement	Progress	Weight	Index Score	Aggregate Score	Index Dials
	Multiple cities and districts coordinating implementation of CCA/DRR measures that improve climate and disaster resilience at the landscape level	2d	10	0	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.10	
	Number of community CCA/DRR measures implemented with sustainable support from local government	2e	100	10	0.10	0.4	0.04		
	Number of climate and weather information (CWI) services/ systems/ products improved or developed to respond to relevant climate and disaster risks	3a	10	2	0.20	0.3	0.06		
	Number of private sector-related pilot activities contribute to local resilience	4b	10	0	0.00	0.1	0.00		